ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO

The Standard

'THE CLUB'
Finest Old Scotch Whisky
BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN
345-PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

PACKET EDITION

PER R.M.S. CLYDE

No. 8817

BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892

XXXI YEAR

TEMPERATURE.

		Fahrenheit 2 p.m.	Barometer 2 p.m.
Jan	2.....	81	761·—
	4.....	81	759·—
"	7.....	88	752·—
"	8.....	89½	762·—
"	9.....	88	756·—
"	11.....	88	753·—
"	12.....	86	753·—
"	13.....	84	754·—
"	14.....	89	763·—
"	15.....	94	760·—
"	16.....	81	762·—

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

TUESDAY JANUARY 19, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galveston.)

London 16th—The funeral of the Duke of Clarence will take place on Wednesday next. The ceremony will be held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The news that Her Majesty the Queen has been attacked with influenza has created the greatest uneasiness all over England.

Alexandria 16th—The new Khedive, Prince Abbas, arrived here to-day, escorted by the British squadron.

Vienna 17th—Baron Gemminget Guttenberg, Inspector General of cavalry in the Austrian army, is dead. Since New Year's Day eight Austrian Generals have died.

New York 17th—The Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress summoned Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, before them yesterday. This has given rise to a belief that the question with Chile has assumed a serious aspect. It is semi-officially stated that President Harrison will sent a message to Congress on the subject on Wednesday next.

Madrid 17th—The negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Spain will be brought to a close after the 1st of February. Both countries will apply the maximum tariff.

London 17th—The Miners' Confederation have rejected a motion to send an expression of condolence to the Royal Family.

Paris, 17th—A certain agitation in diplomatic circles is observable since the beginning of the new year. The warlike speeches of the Emperor William, the concentration of Russian troops on the Balkan frontier, and the efforts of Austria to reconcile Italy with the Pope are looked on with uneasiness.

Tangiers 17th.—The Sultan of Morocco has been warned to prevent the advance of the tribes to the frontiers of Algiers. In view of this the Sultan has sent an energetic protest to the Powers against the violation of his territory by France.

New York 17th.—The *Herald* of this city publishes a long article on the Chilian question, based on the contradictory versions from each side that come to hand daily. It says "It is curious to note the contrast between the information to hand to-day from Washington and that in our telegrams from Valparaiso. In Washington war appears to be an elevated sentiment, and generally desired. The President and his Ministers are daily more impatient at the delay in the solution of the question, and it is even said that orders have been issued with the view of bringing the dispute to a head as soon as possible. On the other hand, our correspondent in Valparaiso says that Minister Montt has informed his Government that he has assurances of a speedy settlement of the question; and that Mr. Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has assured Minister Egan that the Chilian authorities will punish all those who have insulted the Americans. The correspondent adds that while the Government is waiting to learn the special conditions of our claims, it has given orders to Minister Montt to act in the most conciliatory manner. All this is very encouraging and signifies that President Montt and his Cabinet are disposed to arrange the affair amicably. But it must also be remembered that it is the duty of our Government to take into consideration the declaration of the outraged sailors, and that there is nothing to prevent a satisfactory arrangement in due course."

St. Petersburg, 17th—An individual who tried to murder the Governor of Kasan has been arrested. The Governor was slightly wounded.

Brussels, 17th—The League organized for the defence of National Industry declare that they will first wait till Parliament rectifies the commercial treaty with Germany, before breaking with the Government action in the matter, and thereby offending that nation.

Rome, 17th—It is rumoured that the Pope is ill with influenza and sinking daily.

Berlin 17th.—At the sitting of the Reichstag yesterday Docter Rottenburg, Secretary of the Cabinet, speaking as to the number of manufacturers that would exhibit in the Exhibitions of Chicago and Colombia, said that the iron-masters refuse to exhibit, as they believe it would injure Germany's trade with South America, with which countries the United States is trying to make reciprocity treaties.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

There is no change in the position of affairs since the sailing of last packet. The presidential question still agitates men's minds, and rumors of revolution at times cause a passing alarm. A few days ago there was much talk of an impending state of siege, but Pres. Pellegrini and Gen. Roca are enjoying the salt-water baths at Mar del Plata, and this is interpreted as a sign that there is really very little reason for inquietude. Some passing troubles at Mendoza appear to have caused an unfavourable impression on the money-market and to explain the present high premium on gold, which is about 12 points higher than at the beginning of the month.

Meantime the weather has been excessively hot, the thermometer on more days than one marking 94 Fahr. in the shade, and rain is much wanted. The crops, however, are on the whole very favorable, and the sheep-farmers have had an excellent season, both as regards the yield of wool and the increase of flocks. In spite of the prevailing crisis the value of estancia land is steadily rising, and we note sales in the far South at the rate of 100,000$ currency or £5000 sterling per square league. Everything indicates an improvement in rural interests, which constitute the backbone of the country, and the depression which prevails in the city of Bunos Ayres can hardly be said to extend to the camp-districts. If the presidential election passes off without trouble, as we have every reason to hope, the prosperity of the province of Buenos Ayres is assured, and this province, it must be remembered, stands for 60 per cent of the wealth and industry of the Republic.

Vessels continue to arrive in our port from Rio Janeyro and Santos, to the menace of public health; in some there have been deaths from yellow fever on the voyage, in others there are cases of sickness from that disease. During last week there were two deaths aboard such vessels, the bodies being then towed down the river and burnt off Punta Piedras. Moreover one death occurred at the Boca, which was at first ascribed to yellow fever, but this was subsequently contradicted.

The statement of revenue during the past year (reducing paper-money to its gold equivalent) justifies our prediction that the Minister's estimates would prove completely visionary, viz:—

	Estimates. $ gold	Receipts. $ gold
Customs....	22,000,000	14,800,000
Sundries ...	7,000,000	4,400,000
Total....	29,200,000	19,200,000

The Minister's estimates were 50 per cent too high, and we may expect a similar result for the year 1892. The actual expenditure last year was $19,800,000 gold, leaving a deficit of $600,000 or £120,000 sterling, the smallest on record for 20 years. The above, however, is exclusive of the service of the foreign debts covered by the Moratorium loan, say £3,500,000 sterling, which would bring up the deficit to £3,620,000, or about 70 millions currency. Moreover there has been no attempt to burn $15,000,000 of shin-plasters, as stipulated in the Moratorium loan. Under such circumstances it is needless to say that whoever expects Argentina to resume the payment of her foreign debt in December 1893 must be of an over sanguine disposition.

Protective tariffs have wrought so much mischief in this republic during the last 15 years that the public sentiment is turning against so pestilential a policy. The *Nacion*, one of the most important journals of Buenos Ayres, and the organ of Gen. Mitre, has openly espoused our advocacy of Free Trade (or at least reduced tariffs) and reproduced an article from our columns on the new Zollverein in Europe. This may be interpreted as an indication that if the Mitre party should again get into power it would remodel the Customs-tariff and put an end to the insane crusade against European merchandise that is doing so much to cripple the trade of the republic.

The announcement of the death of the Duke of Clarence has caused a profound and widespread feeling of regret among the British community. A telegram of condolence with the Royal Family was at once despatched by the Hon. Francis Pakenham on behalf, and at the request, of the British residents. A solemn funeral service took place at St. John's English church on Sunday morning. Furthermore a message of sympathy from the Englishmwomen of Buenos Ayres to the Princess of Wales is now on signature at the British Legation, and will be forwarded by Hon. Mrs. Pakenham in a few days.

The English Literary Society, under the direction of Rev. Gybbon Spilsbury, M.A., made an excursion on the 6th inst. to the city of La Plata, visiting especially the new docks and the Museum; at the latter they were hospitably entertained by Don Francisco Moreno, the curator of that institution.

Mr. Melton Prior, special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, has arrived on a visit to our city.

A subscription amounting to about £70 sterling has been raised for Mrs Rowsell, widow of the commander of the R.M.S. Moselle, and the amount is forwarded by this mail.

The impecunious condition of the Provincial Treasury of Buenos Ayres continues to be so hopeless that it is feared the Government of La Plata must break down altogether. Since the closing of the Provincial Bank it has been plain that the Provincial Government is utterly insolvent. The wholesale ruin caused by stoppage of payment on Cedula coupons has intensified the public indignation. Some very sweeping changes are apparently inevitable.

In Montevideo things are still seriously out of joint. The public are determined not to suffer issues of shin-plasters, and President Ohes hesitates to reconstruct the National Bank by that means. The revelations published in London about the said bank are dreadful, but contain a very useful lesson.

In view of the stagnation in the export of produce a weaker feeling is perceptible in the exchange market; we quote the following rates;—

On London 48-5d.

On Paris 5.08 to 5.12 frcs.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Nothing could have been more solemn or impressive than the memorial service which, as announced, took place in St. John's Anglican Church on Sunday for the late Duke of Clarence. The church was crowded to the portals, and many families, unable to force their way inside, were compelled either to stand outside, where there was quite a crowd, or return to their homes. Such a spectacle has rarely been witnessed in Buenos Ayres. The British and American Ministers, the officers of H.M.S. Beagle, and nearly all the leading English families of Buenos Ayres and suburbs were present. A company of Blue Jackets were also in attendance. The interior of the church presented a most impressive aspect. The altar and aisle had been draped in black for the occasion. The service, which was conducted by the Rector, Rev. Pelham Ogle, opened with Chopin's Funeral March, and was mostly taken from the ordinary service for the burial of the dead. It was conducted in an impressive manner. The Rev. Pelham Ogle delivered a short sermon, his text being:—"For all flesh is as grass and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away." The Rev. gentleman sketched the life of the late Duke and that of Cardinal Manning, of whom he spoke in eulogistic terms. The subject of the Rector's sermon was the contrast between the evanescent glory of man and the eternal glory of God. The Prince, on the threshold of his public life, was taken away, and the attendance at this service was the witness to the sympathy of the Nation with the crown. Almost coincident with his death was that of Cardinal Manning, a Prince of the Church, who had attained to a revered old age in unsparing devotion to the widest interests of humanity. No degree of earthly grandeur or human usefulness must blind us to the precarious tenure of human life, or its comparative insignificance in the face of its vast contrast to the Eternal Life. The interests and ambitions of this life must not distract us from the objects and ends of religion.

The musical part of the service was very ably conducted by Mr. E F Barnes. The slow, solemn strains of the organ filled the Church and enhanced the impressiveness of the service. "When our heads are bowed with woe" and three other hymns were sung. The "Dies Irae" and the "Credo" were admirably rendered, Miss Lumb's clear, soprano voice soaring above the chorus of voices The congregation was moved and touched by the solemnity of the music. The ceremony was brought to a close with the Dead March in Saul.

The service, which began at eleven o'clock, concluded at half past one. There were between 600 and 700 people in the Church.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

There is a tremendous pow-wow in Santa Fé, at least in those circles who know all about "honor" and the best way to vindicate it. The whole row is about a duel between two politicians, who besides being the most honorable of men are, naturally, the most touchy on the subject of honor. A hint malevolent, a cut oblique, is quite sufficient to lash into a storm of indignation and resentment those noble feelings which float like clouds in the beauteons sky of the politician's soul, which now and then gather and frown tempestuously, and which are sometimes swept into other spheres by the 'pampero' of adversity. The soul of a politician is an unfathomable mystery. It is, like wine, it may be good or bad, and like a bottle it may have a beautiful label and yet contain some more deadly poison than Rosario gin. It admits of many comparisons. But the one, preponderant quality of the politician's soul is the innate aversion to anything dishonorable, anything underhand, anything low. Hence the number of duels in political circles. The duel in Santa Fé was between two leading politicians, and the question raised on the subject arose from the circumstance that it was fought in a stable, where menials and other low folk could have witnessed it. This is indeed very serious, and it looks probable that the duel will have to be fought over again.

The Governor of Santa Fe will shortly abandon the reins of power and his cherished province — temporarily, of course—to come down here on a visit. We strongly suspect the visit is of a financial character, that is to say the Governor comes in search of cash. The New Bank has not yet opened a branch in Santa Fe, although it is authorized to do so with a capital of 12 millions. How the political soul must expand at such a figure.

The Locust Committee in Santa Fe are drawing up a voluminous report on the heroic efforts they made and the cash they spent to destroy the insects. In the meantime the "voladora" locust is eating up the gardens and farms near Santa Fe. We note by an exchange that a band of the voracious invaders, after eating up all the cabbages in a garden, attacked the gardener and actually devoured his coat. We feel inclined to shelve this story with certain ostrich-egg hailstones and other curiosities which once graced the STANDARD museum. Talking of our museum, the famous bottle which melted in the hands of a subscriber one day as he was taking a "tot" near Asuncion, and which we used to exhibit on account of its deformity, has turned up in Mendoza. It was stolen from our museum many years ago, at the time of the Cordoba Exhibition.

In the midst of revolutionary rumors and alarms, the Rosario merchants are quietly pushing forward the idea of erecting a produce market. The idea is rapidly gaining ground.

Mendoza is quiet, at least in appearance. La Plata ditto.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

Valparaiso, Jan. 2nd.

The principal event since the departure of the last Straits steamer has been the inauguration on the 26th. ult. of President Montt. The ceremonies, which were witnessed by a large and select assemblage, were of an imposing character and of unusual brilliancy. The new President enters upon the duties of his office under favourable auspices, and the best results are anticipated from the remarkable ability he undoubtedly possesses for the administration of public affairs.

On the Friday night preceding the installation of the President a diabolical attempt was made to wreck the up-express by displacing a rail, at a lonely place on the road. The train was derailed, but fortunately with one exception, and that only slight, no personal casualty occurred.

The International Bank, capital four millions, Mr. James Mac Fadzen, manager, opens its doors to the public to-day, and we understand that it has already secured a large number of big accounts. This new banking concern owes its origin to the split in the National on account of the removal of the headquarter of the latter from Valparaiso to Santiago.

A boom in land is likely to occur in Viña del Mar. A company, with a million of capital, of which 600,000 is reported to have been already taken, is being formed to bring the "Salinas" into the market, the area of which is considerably larger than that on which the flat part of Valparaiso stands. If proper measures are adopted from the outset a city, in every respect superior to Valparaiso, can be formed on the Salinas grounds. The project includes the embankment of the creek.

Consequent upon the presidential election a new Ministry has come into office, and its composition is as follows: Interior: don Ramon Barros Luco, (Premier). Foreign affairs: Don Luis Pereira. Finance: Don Francisco Valdes Vergara. Justice and Public Instruction: Don Juan Castellon. War and Marine: Don Ventura Blanco Viel. Industry and Public Works: Don Augustin Edwards. The new Cabinet is a Coalition Ministry, and its composition is the result of an agreement between the Conservatives and the Liberal Alliance. There is among the members of the new Cabinet only one untried statesman, and he is the Minister of Finance. He is known to be in favour of the resumption of specie payments, and latterly he has distinguished himself by a series of able contributions to the press on this important subject. Whether he is a monometallist or a bimetallist is not quite clear, but it is believed that he leans to the former. At any rate, he has had considerable practical experience of financial matters, and it is hoped that he may succeed in putting the national finances in a sound and healthy condition.

The close of 1891 has been disastrous to the Fire Insurance Companies in this country, repeated and serious conflagrations having taken place here and in Santiago, the loss running up into hundreds of thousands. The last fire here occurred on Tuesday night, and the insurances foot up about 100,000 dollars.

Locusts have made their appearance in some remote parts of the South. Congress has voted 200,000 dollars to assist in their extirpation.

The harvest and the vintage promise to be both abundant and good.—*Chilian Times.*

ORIGIN OF THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

A Chilian gentleman has favored us with the following remarks on the recent Chilian revolution:

"The Governments ystem of Chile is essentially parliamentary, but the three powers are clearly defined, and each works within its own orbit. The principal political parties began to show signs of agitation about 16 months before the constitutional expiry of Mr. Balmaceda's term of office, owing to the report that an official candidate for the presidency was forthcoming. The candidate was Mr. Sanfuentes, a moderate liberal, who at the time held the portfolio of finance. The report gathered strength. It was finally confirmed and the chamber immediately assumed an attitude of open hostility to the Government. Cabinets were bowled over at regular intervals by means of the vote of censure, which the representatives liberally applied. No less than ten cabinets were in this way overthrown. Then the Government bills were left untouched or thrown out. The Chamber refused to vote supplies, the Government could not discharge its duties. Finally, President Balmaceda was obliged to take the requisite funds out of the treasury on his own responsibility. This brought things to a climax. On the seventh of January 1891 part of the Congress went on board the ships of the fleet. Government then declared them rebels and a fresh Congress was elected. The sanguinary revolution which has happily ended dates from that day. And yet the whole question could have been peacefully settled.

"Mr. Balmaceda's Government was the most progressive Chile ever had. He covered the country with railways and telegraphs. He built splendid edifices for schools, even in the smallest village. He endowed the Marine with a proper school in Valparaiso. He increased the navy by the acquisition of powerful vessels. He built a dry dock at Talcahuano. He improved the army, placing it on a footing of discipline equal to that of a European army. In every part of the country, Balmaceda left the impress of a strong, energetic and progressive Government. According to the Finance Minister's report there was a surplus in the Treasury of $31 million dollars, on the 31st Dec. 1890. The exports during that year were 82 million dollars, the imports 62 millions; the budget expenses were 57 millions, while the national revenue was 67 millions. There was thus a surplus of revenue to the amount of ten millions. The foreign debt was only 42 millions, and the Covernment was punctual in paying the service Never was Chile in better financial and economic conditions, and this shews that Mr. Balmaceda was a safe hand at steering the ship of state.

"There are four political parties in Chile, namely; the Liberal, Conservative, Radical, and Montt-varista. The Liberals had been forty years in power. The Conservative or clerical party had strenuously struggled to upset the Government since 1851. The Radicals and Monttvaristas are fractions of a party and are bitterly opposed to the Conservatives. The Liberals have always aimed at endowing Chilian democracy with representation, while the Conservatives have always endeavored to keep the people down. What decided the victory in favour of the revolutionists, who were Conservatives, was the coalition of the Radicals and Monttvaristas. But the triumph of arms is not the triumph of institutions. It is the triumph of a party, the preponderance of men to the exclusion of all new ideas and theories.

ENTRE RIOS COLONIES.

Brugo Settlement is one of the most recently founded colonies in Entre Rios and it is by no means the least thriving. We gather from an exchange that there are no less than 12 colonies in the district of Parana, namely: Municipal, Brugo, Villa Urquiza, Colmen, Cerrito, Argentina, Crespo, Rufino, Santa Maria (Russian), Merva (Russian), Nueva Urquiza and Hernandarias. Brugo, which borders on Municipal settlement, is almost entirely under wheat. It was founded by Don Carlos A. Brugo, and it was split up into allotments of 80 acres, which were sold for 320 dollars payable in four yearly instalments. To-day it is a thriving settlement and the original settlers, who landed here without a cent, are to-day well-to-do people, their land being worth 125 Dollars per acre. The yield this year does not appear to have been so great as last year, but the colonists are satisfied with the results of their year's labor. Agriculture has given such excellent results in Entre Rios that merchants, doctors and lawyers buy land and start as settlers. One of the greatest difficulties that the settler has to contend with is the high cost of bags, twine and machinery, which absorb an undue amount of the profits. But, of course, twine, bags and machinery must in the end find their level. It is a mere question of time and competition.

The settlers, moreover, are paying high prices for timber for building purposes, although the province abounds in timber. The nandubay, algorrobo (white, black and red) espinillo, cronillo, quebracho, etc. are found in largé quantities. Yet, fuel is dear, prices varying from 10 to 12 dollars per ton.

What is most wanted in Parana, to judge by what an exchange says, is a bank, a branch of some bank in Buenos Ayres. There is considerable trade in Parana; money is continually flowing in for produce, and a branch of any Buenos Ayres bank would soon build up a first class business.

Brugo is situated on the bank of the Parana. It commands a lovely view of the river. Brugo is a harbor, and the settlers export large quantities of fuel and ñanduhay posts to Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Brugo and Rojas's mill in the colony infuses a good deal of life into the settlement, and there is always some vessel in the little harbor. The success of the colony has been so satisfactory that Mr. Brugo intends this month to split up an estate he has in the neighborhood into 80 chacras and lots, which he will sell to the highest bidder. This addition will make of the present settlement a large colony. A gentleman, named Soler, intends to start a woolfactory at Brugo. There are several other projects on the tapis, all of which point to the spurt of enterprise aroused by the success of the colony. If half these projects be carried out, Brugo will be raised to the rank of one of the first colonies of Entré Rios.

NEW WATER SUPPLY FOR BUENOS AIRES.

We are now in possession of a few facts and data in reference to the New Water Supply for Buenos Ayres presented to the Government by Messrs. J. T. Stant and Co. and which we referred to in our number of December 15th. 1891, from our reporter's remarks taken from the proposal presented.

By a study of the different data given and the analysis from undoubted authorities in England we cannot understand why such a simple and beautiful process should have lain dormant for more than 50 years, having been discovered and patented in 1841 by Dr. J. Clark, Professor of Chemistry, Aberdeen University.

The process has been for years in work at Canterbury, Caterham, the Government Works London, Colney Valley Waterworks, Swindon Water-Works, Barnstead Asylum, Chatham Asylum, the Plumstead Water Works, Westminster Aquarium and many other places.

Dr. Clark's process consists in adding to water containing bi-carbonate of lime and organic matter a due proportion of milk of lime, the lime having been deprived of its carbonic acid by being burnt in a kiln that converts it into chalk. The lime being slacked in the usual way, is then dissolved as far as may be in the lime water tank. The strong lime water thus formed is introduced in a perfectly clear state to the water to be purified, filtered and softened. The immediate effect of this is that a proportion of the carbonic acid of the latter flies into combination with the invisible lime of the clear lime water, and the two become visible as crystals of carbonate of lime (or chalk). This beautiful process of throwing out lime by means of lime Dr. Clark called a new method of rendering water less impure and less hard for the supply and use of manufacturers, towns, cities etc.

Very many experiments were carried out in 1877 before the British Association at Plymouth (England.)

The purification effected by the softening process combined with filtration is as follows:—The composition in parts per 100,000 of river Thames water before and after the softening process is:—

Description.	Solid matter.	Organic carbon.	Organic Nitrogen
Grand Junction Co. Thames water before the process	23.98	144	0·18
After the process...	9.26	0	0

A list of more than 12 examples may be given.

At Liverpool, the water is treated by this process for the London and North Western Railway Co. at Edge Hill, filtering etc. 15,000 gallons per hour or more than 1 ton per minute. The Company have more than 3,000 Locomotives that use the water, it having great advantages and producing no incrustations in the boilers.

One man is sufficient to attend to a set of machinery purifying filtering and softening from 150,000 to 180,000 gallons per day. Since this discovery was made there has been very great improvement, requiring only a small space for the plant, a room 12 ft. square being sufficient for purifying filtering and softening some 60,000 gallons daily. The pure water flows continuously day and night, and the accumulated deposit of perfectly fine chalk does not exceed 5/16th of an inch after passing some 20,000 gallons of water, and the removal of this exceedingly pure and fine chalk is simply done by turning a handle which causes the brushes to remove same.

This beautiful and simple process has been neglected from the fact that it had been thought it was merely for softening hard waters, and the more important fact had been neglected until lately, when it it now known that the process purifies the water, and the precipitate of carbonate of lime itself is the sole medium of filtration, and no more effective or purer medium of filtration could be desired in dealing with the waters of rivers.

By this process the filters themselves becomes covered by an aggregation of crystals which, ever increasing and compacting, present, within a short time, a perfect filtering medium of carbonate of lime whence passes water of the most exquisite clearness, having when viewed in the depth of the receiving tank, the beautiful azure tint peculiar to water purified by Clark's process.

At Banstead Asylum, under the advice of Mr. F. J. Bramwell, consulting Engineer, this process was adopted, and it reduces the hardness of the water from 16° to 17° to 3°; while the cost of the process is less than any other known process of purification and filtration. This process is put forward not as a matter of merely softening the River Plate water, because that would be unnecessary; but the immense advantage to be seen is that it does the three processes at one and the same time, viz:—It purifies filters and softens the River Plate water, and produces water of excellent quality and by reference to the analysis of the River Plate water by Dr. Frankland, it will be at once seen. Results of analysis in parts per 100,000 Sample taken from over the old Water Works main in the River Plate: Total solid impurities, 15.8; Ammonia, 00.3; Chlorine, 2.10; Hardness, 4.87; Suspended matter, 2.30. No. 3 at Olivos: Total solid impurities, 10.24; Ammonia, 00.2; Chlorine, 1.82; Hardness, 4.87; Suspended matter, 2.56.

The water of the Rio Lujan requires a special study, being as follows:—

Sample No. 8, Rio Lujan: Total solid impurities, 71.60; Ammonia, 00.4; Chlorine, 11.4; Hardness, 11.0; Suspended matter, 5.30.

Also to be added to the above, Nitrates 301, Sewage contamination 2,720. This number 2,720 means that 100,000 parts of the Rio Lujan water had received 2.720 parts of average London sewage. The Doctor further adds No. 8 is very objectionable, and his assumption was that no sewage would be allowed to flow into the Rio de La Plata above the intake.

Returning to the question of filtration. The Rio de la Plata waters are undoubtedly unfit for drinking purposes without they are efficiently filtered. Now the idea of filtering contaminated water through mere sand, and especially bad sand for such a purpose cannot be otherwise than condemned; sea sand or the sea sand of Mar del Plata containing shells etc. being very much better. But the filters should have different layers of fine sand, coarse sand, pebbles and shells, fine gravel and coarse gravel and in no case sand alone; because the simple passing the water through a layer of sand only strains it and would have the same effect if passed through a sponge or a fine sieve.

Again the idea of filtering water for watering the streets of Buenos Ayres; flushing the sewers, also the "letrinas" of the city, also watering the streets privately, to put out fires, water the Plazas, watering horses, cleaning carriages, supplying baths and very many other purposes that would be very much better if it was not filtered at all, as I can practically show.

What are the facts. Rosario pours all its sewage matter into the Rio de la Plata through the Rio Parana.

The saladeros and other objectionable works are pouring theirs, and every town upon the banks of the Rio Parana is doing the same, and the reverse of what Dr. Frankland stated, and he also states the waters are very turbid and of a brownish colour, "and that none of the samples are fit for supplying water for drinking purposes without previous efficient filtration."

I think that I have previously shown that the process I propose does remove the organic matter, filters and softens the water at the same time. I also will give Professor Wanklyn's opinion. He says by this process not only is the water softened but a very large proportion of the organic matter contained in it is removed, and if the water be coloured the colouring matter is also entirely, or in a very great part, removed. The following example shows to what extent the organic matter is removed by this process—Parts for 1,000,000:—

Examples		Free Albumonoid N.H.3	N.H.3
1	Before Clark's process..	0·01	0·05
	After the process.....	0·01	0·02
4	Before Clark's process..	0·195	0·12
	After the process.....	0·15	0·06

The organic matter removed can be proved to be present in the chalk precipitated.

I propose to take over the old works, its steam-engines and pumps, engine house and other buildings, and to continue to work same as formerly by passing the purified, filtered and softened water through the old mains into the tank in Plaza Lorea and also from there through the old service iron and lead pipes, so that none would be burst (as will be the case if more pressure is put on etc.).

The old service pipes, mains, tank and the old steam-engines and pumps would be worth nothing more than their value in old metal, but if continued would serve for many years to come and would be an immense saving in engine-power and expenses of larger areas of filtering beds and their attendant expenses that would cost several thousands of pounds sterling.

I do not wish to be in opposition to the present Aguas Corrientes Commission, and my project would not in the least interfere with their present working.

I propose fixing one tap, supplied with a meter to each house. The collection of the water rate being carried out by the present Commission. A general meter being fixed at the works showing what quantity of water has passed to the Plaza Lorea tank, and, according to such register, payments to be made by the Commission at the rate of five cents per (1,000 gallons) 4,500 litres. The tariff charged to the consumers being left in the hands of the Commission, who also collect it from the owners of the different properties, so that the new process I offer does not in the least interfere with the present working of the Aguas Corrientes Commission. Upon granting the concession for 20 years, every detail will be given.

J. P. Stant and Co.

Buenos Ayres,
January 1st, 1892.

THE ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

TRIP TO COLONIA.

The success of the scientific pilgrimage to La Plata last week has, as might naturally be expected, induced the Committee to project another similar excursion for Candlemas Day, that festival falling this year on 2nd prox.

Although not so large or gay a place as the Provincial Capital, Colonia is if possible more worthy of the honor, being a place of considerable historical importance. It was founded by the Portuguese towards the close of the seventeenth century to protect the smuggling trade over the Brazilian frontier, and for one hundred years was the scene of many sanguinary struggles between the rival races. Finally the Spaniards prevailed and held peaceful possession of the town until the declaration of National Independence. In 1765 it was shelled by the British fleet under Captain Mc Namara.

The marks of the balls from H.M.S. Clive and Ambuscade are distinctly visible in the fortifications; the people being either too lazy to repair them or too proud of the powers of their stone walls. The port is small, but safe, and consequently a favorite resort with navy officers by reason of the excellent shooting and fishing here available at all seasons of the year.

Manton's graving dock is the chief work of interest or improvement during late years, redeeming the place in some measure from that "Rip van Winkle" tinge so painfully oppressive to the average denizen of this ever active and excitable commercial capital.

The light-house erected in 1857 is the best in the entire river, being 102 feet high and having a rapidly revolving light visible 12 miles off. The river here is twenty eight miles wide, so that the return journey may be made in a day if the weather prove fine, as is to be devoutly hoped, for the sake of the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury and his guests.

It is worthy of note that as a special steamer will have to be chartered a certain fixed number of tickets must be placed. Hence those interested in the success of the undertaking must hasten to come forward and inscribe their name for tickets at 8$ each.

A brave Irishwoman, named Mrs. Kelly, who kept a hotel there, constantly acted as Port Captain, British Consul and Postmaster during revolutions when, on the death or retirement of those officials, immense confusion must otherwise have ensued. All honour to our noble-minded countrywoman.

F. H. M.

THE LA PLATA COAL DEPOT.

GRAND DOCK, LA PLATA.

Mr. Editor,

In reply to the enquiry in your valuable issue of yesterday's date under heading of "Editor's Table" as to who are the Agents in Buenos Ayres and La Plata of Messrs. Mann, George and Co. of London, I herewith beg to enclose a circular, from which you ble to publish the information required.

Yours truly,
Louis de Candia.

THE LA PLATA COAL DEPOT.

Grand Dock, La Plata.
London Agents Mann, George and Co,
Offices Buenos Aires 335 Calle Reconquista, and at Rio Santiago, Puerto La Plata.
General Manager H. C. Crusoe.
Brokers Johnston and Co.

Buenos Ayres, 1st January, 1892.

In drawing your attention to the above Coal Depot we have the pleasure to inform you that the Company is now prepared to supply and deliver good Cardiff Steam Coals from the Company's deposits at La Plata. The Company can deliver from alongside their wharf, into Railway Wagons, or by Lighters, in any of the docks of Buenos Ayres. Vessels calling at La Plata for Coal only are exempt from port dues. We are open to make contracts to furnish quantities of Coal per week or per month, or to supply all requirements for any period not exceeding a term of twelve months.

We need hardly point out to large consumers of coal the great convenience of this depot, which with the large quantity the Company will always have on hand, will enable consumers to meet their demands at a few hours' notice. Trusting to receive a share of your patronage, and assuring you that any orders you may place with the Company will receive prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,
H. C. Crusoe,
Manager.

La Plata Coal Depot.

A NEAT THING IN ARGENTINE; ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Jan. 17th

Mr. Editor,

Your pernicious habit of Bowdlerising articles that are sent to you for publication, or that you sometimes reproduce from other papers, generally leads to your overlooking the kernel of the joke, or omitting the dormant note of interest that may be contained therein; in other words: publishing the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part completely left out. A notable instance in point is your partial reproduction, under head of "Provincial News," in to-day's STANDARD of yesterday's publication in *La Nacion*, entitled "Corricutes." Mrs. Perez who shot the assassin-robber "in esse," did not, after releasing her husband go, as you say, "to the nearest police station and report the affair." The *Nacion* says: "Fearing that the robber who escaped might return with others to renew the attack, they determined to keep the house closed until daybreak, afraid meanwhile to let a light be seen. All night long they remained awake and in darkness, in company with the corpse. With the morning there came people to the house who saw with no little surprise that the thief, who had paid for his crime with his life, was no less a personage than Dr. Don Baltasar Lopez, Fiscal of the Province!!!

....."Can such things be and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonderment?"

The *Nacion* concludes:—"This fact with all its details has been denounced by *La Libertad*, but up to the present no measures of any kind have been adopted. The Fiscal and Criminal Judge, probably this was the thief that escaped, have taken refuge in silence."

As this is the first instance of an Argentine official thief having received his reward of merit in due form, it is strange that you should have bowdlerised the *Nacion* article to the extreme of leaving its most salient point in the Cerberusian depository of your own inkstand; a point so calculated to "point a moral and adorn a tale."

Yours truly
Blokes.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The Local Board of the Pacific Railway have laid before Government a statement of the sums retained by virtue of the decree of December 1888, which ordered the suspension during four years of the reimbursement of the surplus returns of the line. It would appear from this statement that the sum retained corresponding to the second half of 1888 and the first and second halves of 1889 and 1890 amounts to $212,992 paper, say £11,200 more or less, while the Company expended in the same intervals no less than £115,426. This shews a surplus expenditure up to December 11, 1890, of over £104,000. The Board are at present making out a similar statement for the remaining years of the concession granted by the aforesaid decree. They state that the Company does not owe the State a cent. The amounts sunk in repairs and in rolling stock are very much greater than the net returns of the line. These returns in 1891 amounted to $338,000 and those of the first half of the current year are estimated at $172,000, say in all $510,000 paper or £27,000. Deducting this from the expenditure of the Co. up to Dec. 31 1890—without taking into account the sums sunk up to date—there is a balance of £77,000, surplus expenditure.

Mr. Duncan Mackay Munro, manager of the Cordoba and Rosario Railway, has made arrangements for night trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Rosario to Alta Cordoba. The trains leave Rosario at 8 p. m., arriving at destination at 9.30 a. m. The return-trains leave Alta Cordoba at 7. p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Rosario at 8.10 a. m. The trains run in combination with the Central Northern. The floods have not interrupted traffic.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Absit omen!" The week opened yesterday with a wreck, and the Pacific Company has lost another of its best steamers, the John Elder, which is reported lost off Cape Carranza, 75 miles north of Talcahuano, on the West Coast. She left Valparaiso on Saturday last. The crew and passengers are saved, but the cargo and luggage have gone to Davy Jones. Amongst the passengers were the Cleary Company, en route for this city. The lost vessel had 4000 tons of cargo on board; she had been running on the Pacific route for twenty years.

The heat yesterday was terrific. The Gold Eagle fainted in the morning from the combined effects of the high temperature and an extra glass of sweet Conciliation Champagne which the Bears treacherously gave him at breakfast. In the evening he was himself again, and revelling in all kinds of hair-standing rumours, which, we believe, had no foundation.

The service at St. John's Church on Sunday was the most impressive seen there for years. The ladies were all in tears, and even some of the blue-jackets broke down. Full particulars in another column.

There is no increase in the yellow fever in port, but two very, very bad cases of beri-beri are reported on board the steamer Diamantino, from Brazil.

National troops are to be sent to Mendoza; so we fear there will be something harder than grapes flying about there soon. We hope not; "hope springs eternal in the human breast." At least we think that's it.

Bravo! One of the guaranteed railways has resolved to throw the guarantee to the dogs and lead a quiet and virtuous life for the future.

A public meeting of the Buenos Ayres Band of Hope will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Scotch Chapel, Calle Santo Domingo, Barracas al Norte, to be addressed by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Honorary President of the World's Women's Temperance Union. The public are cordially invited.

In our paper of Sunday there were two errors. Comparing the debt of Argentina with that of Australia the statement shewed that in the latter country the debt per inhabitant was 50 per cent higher than in Argentina; whereas the compositor made us say precisely the reverse. The other error was really not ours, but that of the London *Times* from which we took the account of the meeting of English Bank of R. Plate shareholders; instead of 600,000 Scotch and 100,000 Irish depositors the reader will please suppress three cyphers.

The game of baseball between two teams made up from the officers and men of the United States war vessels now in port, which was announced for to-morrow, will be played to-day on the cricket ground at Palermo at 4.30 p.m.

In spite of the Town Council's, or the Lord Mayor's prohibition, the streets in all parts of the town continue to be deluged twice a day from the hoses in private houses, mostly of rich and well-known people, who, no doubt, consider themselves above the law, as they do in the case of the carriages which carry their women-folk about, but for which they refuse to pay license. The Lord Mayor should "lay on" like Macduff in the way of fines.

Pressure on our space forces us to

ARGENTINE REVENUE IN 1891.

The annual returns published by yesterday's *Official Gazette* are peculiarly interesting just now, when the Minister's estimates for the year 1892 are under discussion. The total revenue collected during the year 1891 was $90,000,000 gold, which is a better showing than was expected a year ago, when the Finance Minister's estimates would prove to be of a visionary character. The total revenue of December 31st reaches $71,500,000 gold, whereas the Minister's estimates were $70,000,000 gold, leaving a surplus of $1,500,000 gold, which, at the present rate of exchange, is equivalent to $19,200,000 paper. The following table shows the actual receipts of the year 1891, as compared with the estimates for 1892:—

Receipts from	Estimate for 1892	Receipts for 1891
	$ gold.	$ gold.
Customs	22,000,000	14,800,000
Sundries	7,000,000	4,400,000
Total	29,000,000	19,200,000

The Minister's estimates were exactly 50 per cent too high, and we may expect a similar result in 1892.

The following table shows the receipts for the year 1891, as compared with 1890:—

Year.	Arrived.	Left.	Gain.
1887	53,000	48,800	4,700
1888	76,200	67,800	17,400
1889	89,300	69,300	20,000
1890	79,900	70,500	9,400
4 years	298,500	241,000	57,500

Commerce. The returns for 5 years showed:—

	Imports	Exports	Total
	$	$	$
1886	20,200,000	23,800,000	44,000,000
1887	24,900,000	38,700,000	63,300,000
1888	29,300,000	33,000,000	62,300,000
1889	36,300,000	29,300,000	65,700,000
1890	32,400,000	29,500,000	61,900,000

The ratio of trade with the several countries was in 1890 as follows:—

Imports from Exports to

	1890.	1890.
G. Britain	27.2	21.6
France	15.7	2.1
Brazil	11.3	10.8
U. States	7.6	6.9
Belgium	4.6	10.8
Germany	8.7	3.5
Various	28.6	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0

The port of Montevideo stood for 89 per cent of the imports and 57 per cent of the exports. The amount of bullion received from the interior during the year was £3,690,000, leaving £50,000 in favor of the interior.

Port-entries and sailings at Montevideo:—

Year.	Entered, tons	Sailed, tons
1887	1,400,000	1,400,000
1888	1,750,000	1,750,000
1889	2,000,000	2,000,000
1890	1,900,000	1,900,000

Navigation. The arrivals and departures were:—

	1889	1890
Steamers	20,981	27,890
Sailing vessels	4,178	4,082
Total	25,159	31,972

Of these 1,500 were men-of-war and 1,000 were sailing vessels.

The vessels entered were:—

	1889	1890
Steamers	10,981	14,890
Sailing vessels	2,178	2,082
Total	13,159	16,972

The vessels cleared were:—

	1889	1890
Steamers	10,000	13,000
Sailing vessels	2,000	2,000
Total	12,000	15,000

Railways. In September 1891 the lines showed—

	1889	1890
Miles opened	980	1,090
In construction	190	1,090
Total	1,170	2,180

Traffic was:—

	1889	1890
Passengers	1,175	1,082
Goods, tons	1,362	1,473
Receipts	$1,750,000	$1,850,000

Education. The returns are as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
Primary schools	698	518
Boys at school	18,688	21,841
Girls do. do.	20,588	18,206
Total	39,276	39,265

Universities and other institutions are under the Jesuits' control, and not under Government supervision, but the following are the returns:—

	1889.	1890.
Universities	1	1
Professors	38	38
Students	418	418
Preparatory schools	4	4
Professors	18	18
Students	180	180

Finance. The returns are as follows:—

	No.	Amount, $
1889	—	—
1890	3,969	22,600,000
Increase	3,969	22,600,000

The Minister's estimates for 1892 were:—

	No.	Amount	$ each
Natives	22,774	119,300,000	5,300
Spaniards	8,240	34,000,000	4,100
French	2,588	15,000,000	6,000
Argentines	1,138	34,000,000	30,000
British	936	8,800,000	9,400
Germans	498	2,600,000	5,300
Various	238	2,000,000	9,000
Various	5,574	37,100,000	7,000
Total	47,792	256,500,000	5,300

The total represents about £54,000,000 sterling, being equal to £77 per head of the population, but the actual wealth of the country is at least 50 per cent more than the above figure. Sales of houses and lands showed:—

	No. sold	Value, $
1888	9,803	35,100,000
1889	9,026	62,200,000
1890	9,616	25,300,000
Papers	13,300,000	

Post-Office. The number of letters in 1890:—

	Delivered.	Carried was:—	Papers.
1887	39	25	14
1888	41	25	16
1889	43	26	17
1890	45	27	18

Letters were (including private lines) carried 6,300,000 miles, and 230,000 telegrams were sent over 2,300 miles of telegraph, private lines included. There are 3,200 telephones working in Montevideo, carrying 17,000 messages daily

Births Deaths Increase per 1,000 pop.

Births and death-rate in recent years have been as follows:—

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages
1887	36.0	23.0	13.0	6.0
1888	36.0	23.0	13.0	6.0
1889	36.0	23.0	13.0	6.0
1890	36.0	23.0	13.0	6.0

The birth-rate and death-rate in 1890 were 36 and 23 per 1,000 respectively, and the natural increase was 13 per 1,000. The marriages were 6 per 1,000. The births were 1,600 in excess of the deaths, and the population increased 13 per thousand, or 1,300 in the year. The total increase of population for the year was 2,900, of which 1,600 were births, 1,300 immigrants, and 100 unclassified. The immigration was about 35 per thousand (or 3 per cent), which is about the rate of the previous years. The emigration was 25 per thousand, or 2,500 in the year. The total increase of population is about 13 per thousand, or 1,300 in the year.

Immigration. The arrivals and departures were:—

Year	Arrived	Left	Gain
1887	53,000	48,800	4,700
1888	76,200	67,800	17,400
1889	89,300	69,300	20,000
1890	79,900	70,500	9,400
4 years	298,500	241,000	57,500

Of these about 35 per thousand (or 2 per cent) were Italians, 15 per thousand Spaniards, 10 per thousand Frenchmen, and 10 per thousand Germans. The increase of 1890 was about 25 per thousand (or 2 per cent) in excess of the average of the previous 4 years. The increase of population in 1890 was 13 per thousand, and the natural increase 15 per thousand, or about 2 per thousand (or 2 per cent) in excess of the total increase of population in 1890, which was largely due to immigration.

Of the persons married in 1890 more than 60 per cent were native Orientales, and 20 per cent were of Italian origin. The average age of bridegrooms was 29 years, and of brides 24 years. The number of births was 36 per 1,000 of population, and the number of deaths 23 per 1,000. The number of births in each department was:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Montevideo	10,300	6,800	3,500
Canelones	2,600	1,800	800
Maldonado	1,000	700	300
Rocha	1,000	700	300
Cerro Largo	1,200	800	400
Tacuarembo	1,200	800	400
Rivera	1,000	700	300
Salto	1,200	800	400
Paysandu	1,200	800	400
Rio Negro	1,000	700	300
Soriano	1,200	800	400
Colonia	1,200	800	400
San José	1,000	700	300
Flores	1,000	700	300
Florida	1,200	800	400
Durazno	1,200	800	400
Total	36,000	24,000	12,000

The births and deaths of foreigners were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Italians	12,000	8,000	4,000
Spaniards	5,000	3,300	1,700
Frenchmen	3,500	2,300	1,200
Germans	3,500	2,300	1,200
Various	12,000	8,000	4,000
Total	36,000	24,000	12,000

The births and deaths of natives were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Montevideo	8,300	5,500	2,800
Interior	27,700	18,500	9,200
Total	36,000	24,000	12,000

The births and deaths of Montevideo were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	8,300	5,500	2,800
Foreigners	2,000	1,300	700
Total	10,300	6,800	3,500

The births and deaths of the interior were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	19,700	13,000	6,700
Foreigners	8,000	5,200	2,800
Total	27,700	18,200	9,500

The births and deaths of the rural districts were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	15,000	10,000	5,000
Foreigners	5,000	3,300	1,700
Total	20,000	13,300	6,700

The births and deaths of the towns were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	12,700	8,500	4,200
Foreigners	5,000	3,300	1,700
Total	17,700	11,800	5,900

The births and deaths of the rural districts were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	7,000	5,000	2,000
Foreigners	3,000	2,000	1,000
Total	10,000	7,000	3,000

The births and deaths of the towns were:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
Natives	20,000	13,500	6,500
Foreigners	7,000	4,600	2,400
Total	27,000	18,100	8

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Monday, Jan. 4th.

The gold market opened very firm this morning and showed intensely bullish symptoms; towards the close of the ring, however, the premium weakened and closed with a bearish tendency. Over fifteen thousand ounces changed hands for cash; the price opened at 61.40, rose to 61.50, but closed at 61.40. Sovereigns were very dull; six hundred only were sold at 18.95 and 19.

The week has opened with a headlong fall in Patriotic Bonds. About two hundred thousand were sold, prices falling as low as 87.70, but closing slightly firmer at 88. The cause of the sudden fall must be the unloading process going on in certain strong quarters; the fall is all the more unexpected as the subscription to the shares of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina is an advantage of which the holders of Patriotic Bonds will certainly avail.

Advices from Bragado district are very satisfactory. Farmers state that the season has been one of the most remunerative on record; camps are in splendid condition; sheep and cattle are rolling in fat; the crops are good, and would have been exceptionally good but for late frosts and hail; the maize fields promise an unexampled return. The district has escaped the locusts, at least there are very few of them, and there is no fear of 'saltonas' or hoppers. Small farmers state that potatoes will give a great yield. Cattle are so fat that farmers care not to sell them, preferring to keep them for winter, when they may get higher prices than to-day.

The new partners in the firm of Moore and Tudor are Messrs. James Begg and Harry Tudor.

The announcement that five cases of yellow fever had broken out on the Chargeurs-Reunis steamer Cordoba did not produce any scare in the market; the news, however, has left an unpleasant impression. Very fortunately, the Cordoba brings neither passengers nor cargo; she came down in ballast from Santos and is now anchored in the La Plata, ten miles from the Outer Roads, under watch of the Argentine war-vessel Maipu. The Health Board has given orders to remove the patients to the pontoon Singapore, which is now a floating lazaretto.

The Attorney General has sent to the National Government his report on the first results of the Official Committee appointed to investigate the accounts and standing of joint-stock companies in this market. The Attorney General states that the Compañia Argentina del Riachuelo must be wound up immediately. The Banco de Cobranzas y Anticipos, he says, must be also dissolved; its original capital of one million dollars now stands at $230,285; it has a further liability of $5,215 in deposit—say a total liability of $235,490⅝; the assets amount to $253,220 nominally, worth perhaps 50%. Dr. Malaver also urges the necessity of liquidating the La Constructora Argentina, started with a capital of $1,500,000 in three series, of which $1,280,980 was paid up. According to balance-sheet of last October the capital of the company had been reduced to $765,000; according to the latest balance sheet drawn up on current values the assets of the company do not exceed $435,421; the liabilities embrace with the capital of $765,000, a total of 930,309 dollars—say a deficit of 65% is visible, and it is expedient that the company be wound up; it has already received a month's notice to this effect. The term expires on the 9th inst. The Banco de Ahorros has also come under notice of the Joint-Stock Companies' Committee; this bank is in liquidation, having been bought out by Sr. Nolasco. Thus the report of the Attorney General and of the Investigating Committee embrace up to the present only four companies of the several hundred formed during the years of boom. The market would like to see a little more activity in this important investigation.

Our colleague *El Diluvio* gives the following strange instance of impecuniosity in La Plata. A house-owner, besieged by creditors, finally resolved to sell his house: after the usual "pourparlers" of innumerable brokers he found out that he could not sell the house and site for 5000$m/n. Rather than undergo such a sacrifice, he pulled down the house and sold the bricks and wooden fixtures for 6,500$, say 1,500$m/n more than was offered for the house and site. La Plata is a wonderful place. Some will be inclined to exclaim "Se non e vero e ben trovato."

La Plata merchants write to Europe to their agents to consign goods to them direct to La Plata by steamers entering that port; but for some cause or other these very goods consigned direct to La Plata are unloaded at La Plata Grand Dock, stowed away in sealed waggons, and sent to Buenos Ayres and then sent back to La Plata. This is a round about way of doing business, and no wonder at the red-tape that causes so much inconvenience to merchants. This kind of thing explains how large ocean steamers line the La Plata Grand Dock, yet give no benefit to the place; the very cargo shipped to Europe by these steamers is sent up from Buenos Ayres by lighters.

The Minister of Finance will issue a decree to-morrow explaining how the exchange of shares & the National Bank for National 6% bonds must be effected. The decree will order a special registry to receive applications which must be accompanied in every instance by the shares of the bank. The law stipulates that the Government will hand over national bonds in exchange for two National Bank shares—the latter are rated at half their face value. This operation cannot be a profitable one to the Treasury. To-morrow's decree will stipulate that once the Government, by this process of exchange, holds 20% of the shares, the occupation of the present Board of the National Bank will be gone: a new Board will then be formed giving proportional representation to the Government share in the capital and the interests of the shareholders that may not yet have availed of the exchange at the time. We cannot very well see what rights the Government can invoke to proceed in this fashion, but the operation looks equitable, as the Government holds a large share of the capital and its interests may clash with those of the public who may be shareholders.

Tuesday, Nov. 5.

Large amounts of gold were showered on the ring this morning, but the market resisted the fall and remained very steady. Over 21,000 ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 861, fell to 60.70, but closed hard at 60.90. Six hundred sovereigns were sold at 18.90. The dullness in sovereigns is remarkable; for the last ten days the supply of sterling appears to have fallen short, but that of ounces has increased considerably.

The exchange market showed fresh symptoms of weakness this morning. Banking paper on London was quoted at 48⅜d; private paper was done at 40d. Exchange on Paris was passed at 5.16 to 5.16½. The bulk of the exchange in francs was for German account. It appears that the German artistes entered the wool markets this morning and bought fair amounts, on the strength of advices from Europe that the Buenos Ayres wools had given a higher yield than calculated by purchasers. The French buyers, however, kept aloof this morning.

Messrs. Laborde & Monsegur have sold to Mr. Mendez, the well-known sugar-planter of Tucuman, their splendid property corner of Venezuela and Chacabuco, 28x40, for $300,000 m/n. The property comprises a new house, with cellars, 3-story high, built regardless of cost.

The R. M. S. Tagus will take from Montevideo on the 7th the 32nd lingot of pure gold turned out by the Gold Fields of Uruguay Co. Ld.; the lingot weighs 453 ounces and represents one month's work at the San Gregorio mine in Cuchilla. The company turn out as a rule one lingot of this size per month; it has been working 31 months and has provided 32 lingots of the above weight during that time.

At 3 p.m. it was known that the leaders of the conciliation parties in politics had agreed on a "modus vivendi" that will suit the interests of both factions. The news produced an excellent effect on 'Change and a fall in gold ensued, but it did not prevent another fainting fit in La Plata Cedulas. Bankers, merchants and brokers looked in good humor on the strength of the conciliation news.

Over five hundred shares of the National Bank were sold this afternoon at 20; this quotation appears abnormally low for a stock that can be exchanged for National Bonds under the conditions of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina Act; two National Bank Shares go to one National—say Patriotic Loan Bond worth to-day 58; in other words the National Bank share ought to be at least ten points higher than it is quoted on the black-board.

The main feature of the afternoon's busines was the headlong plunge of unfortunate La Plata Cedulas: F dropped to 29.60, K to 30, G N and O to 29.70, M to 29.80, and P to 30.10. Some comfort, however, can be gathered from the fact that the stock not many months ago was at a lower ebb than to-day: in fact it stood much lower when the La Plata Bank managed to pay something; now that the Bank actually pays nothing, excepting Bonos at 82½% discount, the Stock is at a higher quotation. But for the purchases of our London friends and their mad attempts to continue propping the stock, people would not have been deceived and the stock would never have recovered from the shock which put it in the neighbourhood of 20. As matters stand, many people have been caught in since the beginning of 1891.

A decree was issued this evening from the Finance Office in regard to the exchange of National Bank shares. The decree provides that the term of three months allowed by the law shall expire on the 19th inst. for shareholders in this city and 26th inst. for shareholders residing outside the city. Every holder of shares, desiring to avail of Article 35 of the law, must apply in writing to the Credit Bank Credit Office within the time allowed by Art. 1 and set forth name and domicile, state the desire of availing of the privileges of Art. 35, the number of shares he desires to exchange. All this must be set forth on stamped paper, which must be presented before 4 p.m. on the days above mentioned, and the applicant must enclose the shares he desires to change. Shareholders abroad may file applications to Dr. Plaza.

Thursday, Jan. 7th.

The political news was so favourable to-day, at least with regard to the conciliation policy, that all expected a heavy fall in the gold market. Gold, however, remained steady at a slightly lower level than last Tuesday, shewing an inclination to rise. Fourteen thousand ounces changed hands for cash at the first ring; the price opened at 60½, rose to 60.70, fell to 60.40, and closed at 60½. About one thousand sovereigns were sold at $18.75 and 18.80, closing rate. As heavy remittances must be made this month on account of the yearly balance of the many foreign companies in our midst, the gold bulls are confident that the premium will rise and exchange fall for the next three or four weeks.

The agents of the Houston line of steamers have engaged seven thousand tons of wheat to load in their steamers in the months of January, February, and March. All this wheat is to be shipped at Rosario and the rate, we hear, is 32/ to Liverpool direct.

The Central Cable Company have bought the Transandine Telegraph Company for a round million of gold dollars. The management of the line in this city continues as usual in the hands of Mr. Caminos.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of joint-stock companies in this market has informed the Minister of the Interior that the Committee's offices are now installed in Calle San Martin No. 56, "primer patio."

Surveyor Cuenca has sent to the National Government several plans to prevent the periodical flooding of lands in the neighbourhood of Viedma, capital of the Rio Negro territory. These plans are of some importance as the lands in question are of value and are held by bankers and capitalists of this city.

Friday, Jan. 8th.

The blasting heat may account for the exciting rumors going round the market. People talk of impending disturbances as a foregone conclusion. It was known at a late hour yesterday already that something was brewing in the War Office: all the troops were quartered, the guards strengthened; orders were imparted to some war vessels to light fires and be ready. Then a report came from the Government House that something had gone wrong in Rosario. The only truth in all these rumors was that the War Office had adopted great precautions to avert some "coup de main." The market opened this morning under the influences of all this gunpowdery news, but the success of the conciliation policy between Roquistas and Mitristas, ratified by their clubs last night by a sweeping majority, inspired better hopes in the future and counteracted the effect of all the revolutionary rumors rampant in the hall.

In the midst of all this political, as well as artificial, ferment the conservative elements of the country unite and hold together to prevent the chaos that must arise from any wide-spread anarchy of opinions and purposes. The whole market greets the "modus vivendi" of the conciliation policy and trusts that the agreement sealed in the political clubs last night will prove a harbinger of a strong, honest Government—it matters little whether Roquista or Mitrista. The market is tired of commotion in politics and finances; it sighs for a respite, and this it expects from the conciliation and its promise of six years' steady, economical Government. The only regret is that the change cannot take place immediately and entail with it the abolition of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina and its issue of fresh paper money. Remove the political cloud, abolish this new Bank, and our economical Government could again shunt the country's finances on the right track; this is the opinion of the conservative elements; and pity 'tis that such prospects are still remote, nearly invisible on the dim horizon of this new year.

Mr. German Burmeister, so well-known in the consignatario gremio in this market, has been appointed Argentine Consul at Southampton.

As many people are beginning to believe that there is no inclination on the part of the Board or of the Finance Minister to open the subscription to the capital of the new Banco de la Nacion Argentina, we beg to inform our readers on reliable authority that the subscription cannot be opened until the Board have discussed and approved the internal regulations of the Bank. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that either the Board or the National Government are inclined to maintain the new bank as a State concern "pur et simple." These internal regulations will be probably submitted to the Board of the Bank next week.

Some surprise is also felt at the sudden stoppage of discounts in this market on the part of the Board of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. Some papers have actually gone so far as to state that the Caja de Conversion have run short of their immense stock of paper money; there is no fear of such an eventuality. The fact of the case is that the Board of the Bank has stopped discounting here in order to increase discounts in the many branches of the new bank in the Interior, in the riparian provinces and in the province of Buenos Ayres.

Whilst leaving Montevideo the other night, in the midst of fog, rain, and wind, at 9 p.m., the favorite Platense steamer Eolo ran foul of H.M.S. Beagle. The Eolo suffered next to nothing, but the war-vessel sustained some slight injuries. The strong current and wind caused the mishap, which happened at the moment the Eolo was backing and had hauled up her anchor. Up to the present we have heard of no protest entered on either side. It is a mistake to leave the Mount so late at night in unfavorable weather.

The Montevidean Health Board have at last declared Rio Janeiro an infected port. Had the Board not made this declaration, under the provisions of the International Sanitary Agreement between Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, the Argentine Government would have been obliged to quarantine all vessels from the Mount. Diplomatic pressure had to be brought to bear on the Uruguayan Health Board.

All kinds of absurd rumors were floated on 'Change this afternoon to put up the price of gold, but the market was too wide-awake, and not even a reported revolution in La Plata could induce the ounce to rise beyond $61. It looked as if some of the heavy bullish dealers were letting go their holdings to-day.

Saturday, Jan 9th.

The political excitement continues in the market, and a conviction is gaining ground that something serious is brewing, whether here, or in La Plata, or in the Interior, nobody appears to know, but there can no longer be any doubt that there is a screw loose in the political machinery. Absurd reports were again floated on 'Change, especially in reference to movements in the province of Buenos Ayres, but the bulls only succeeded in producing a rise of 60 cents.

The market is in such a nervous condition that nothing short of a revolution can calm its feelings. Last night, for instance, a company of the 2nd Artillery Regiment, with its brass band, was sent to Mar del Plata; the Plaza Constitucion station was thronged and people rushed to the centre of the city with the news that regiments were being sent to La Plata, that the Provincial Capital was convulsed, and that fighting was going on in several places. Yet the sole object of the brass band going to Mar del Plata is to enliven the surroundings of the President at that fashionable bathing resort.

The nervous strain continued this morning, and, verily, all the precautions taken by the War Office were not of a nature to inspire much confidence; but the gold market is not easily fretted, and though the premium ruled very firm there was no panic in the speculation. There is no doubt that all the forces of the garrison are kept in readiness day and night, that the police are on the "qui vive," that the Minister of War is prepared for any emergency and has his residence crowded with orderlies, that torpedo catchers have been ordered to steam to Mar del Plata, that both police and guards in La Plata are quartered every night for action—yet, in spite of all this, the market does not go off its head. Gold advances steadily, but there is not a symptom of a scare in the rise.

The supply of gold at the first ring was heavy; seven thousand ounces changed hands; the price opened at $61.20, fell to $61.10, rose to $61.70, and closed at $61.60, say a premium of 2784%. Nine hundred sovereigns were sold at 19 and $19.10, say 279% premium. The market ruled steady all morning and closed very firm. The bulls are much disappointed that the political scare has not produced a more forcible effect in prices; they feel confident yesterday that the ounce would bolt to the vicinity of $65. It is suspected that some of the big bullish dealers have been letting go, and this may explain how the market has not advanced much under the nervous strain of affairs.

Revenue of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres for the last two years:—

	1891. $ m/n	1890. $ m/n
January....	5,217,054.92	4,034,894.50
February..	1,572,151.88	3,307,379.09
March	2,990,811.09	3,889,980.83
April.....	5,760,248.68	3,803,784.68
May.....	4,453,853.88	5,949,444.62
June	2,540,257.23	1,446,172.18
July	3,131,475.20	2,062,247.00
August....	4,687,238.41	2,280,342.71
September.	5,301,441.66	3,237,753.71
October....	4,337,371.32	3,320,753.77
November..	3,925,486.82	2,324,077.20
December..	5,955,487.26	10,217,746.81
	49,424,880.95	44,883,986.43

Monday, Jan. 11th.

The gold market opened weak this morning; sixteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 61.70, fell to 61.40, rose to 61.80, and closed at 61.60, say 2784% premium. Two hundred sovereigns were sold at 19.15, say 289% premium. The slight improvement in the market was due to the fact that no revolution broke out yesterday. On Saturday everybody thought that the day of reckoning was at hand; everything, however, passed off quietly yesterday.

The crisis through which the Argentine Republic has been passing has at least had one good effect, viz., to make people open their eyes and look around them, and in doing so the more observant of them have become alive to the fact that the country has many important sources of wealth which have hitherto been quite unexplored. We are led to this reflection after inspecting the valuable collection of fibres at present on exhibition in the Bolsa, which have all been prepared at Mr. A. E. Newman's mill at San Fernando, from plants which grow wild and in great abundance in different parts of the country. Amongst these are the Caraguata and Ibira from the Chaco, the fibre of which, as exhibited by Mr. Newman, has been pronounced by experts to be superior in length, strength and fineness to the best Irish flax. The Chaguar, which grows in great abundance in the Province of Santiago del Estero, and which has hitherto been considered a "plaga," will now become a source of wealth to the industrious Santiagueños, as Mr. Newman is prepared to pay a remunerative price for any quantity they may send him; and there are many other valuable fibre plants exhibited, some of them very curious, such as the "palo barracho," and of the shrub ibira-bira which grows on the Islands of the Parana; in fact, the number of plants from which Mr. Newman is able to extract valuable fibres is very large. The process adopted is we understand very rapid and inexpensive, being a secret of Mr. Newman's for which he holds patents both in the old world and in the new. We are told that he has made large contracts for plants and expects to have his mill at full work within a few days, his intention being to ship the finer classes of fibre to England where the demand is practically unlimited, and from the coarser kinds to make binding twine and 'arpilleras' or hessians, the local demand for which every one knows is immense. Had the official banks employed their capital in judiciously assisting such enterprizes as this, which tend to augment the productive power of the country, instead of lending it to land speculators and gamblers, they would have fulfilled their true mission, and we should probably not have to deplore the misfortunes which have befallen the country.

The well-known Insiarte Quinta at Punta Chica, San Fernando, was sold at auction yesterday by order of the Judge, for account of the heirs of the late Dr. Don Adolfo Insiarte. The property embraces over eight squares of ground, and was knocked down at the rate of $1 per square metre, say $137,000; the upset price was $57,245. The price paid at auction sounds high, even for property in San Fernando.

The death of Mr. Schweitzer produced quite a sensation on 'Change. Deceased was well known in the hall and one time, in the palmy days of the Banco Constructor boom, controlled the speculative market. Like many others, he was swept away in the speculative eddy and lost heavily in the crisis. It is thought that his mental faculties suffered by reverses, which may explain his suicide. He was one of the most daring speculators ever seen in this market, and he was for some time the spoiled child of fortune.

Alarming political reports were again floated in the hall this afternoon. These reports were traced to the columns of an evening collegue whose sensational news is always read with avidity in the market. The gold premium did not believe the reports and remained weak.

The contract for supplying Villa Devoto with the telephone was signed on Sunday between the agent of Mr. Penrose, manager of the Co-operative Telephone Co., and Messrs. Stoppani, Dellachá, Federico Devoto and M. G. Mulhall, each of whom has subscribed for 10 shares of the Company, besides paying $8 per month.

Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1892.

A wave of distrust swept over the market this morning and produced a considerable rise in the level of the gold premium. Political alarms were louder than ever to-day, and an impending state of siege was talked of in every corner of the hall. It is difficult to know what is going on, but something has evidently gone wrong; and whether a row is brewing here, in La Plata, Rosario, or in Mendoza, it is quite certain that the market has taken fright. The situation reminds one of the days that preceded the July revolution in 1890; then, as to-day, there were nightly alarms, the Cabinet met frequently to discuss the expediency of a state of siege, subordinate officers were arrested, and a general state of uneasiness prevailed; then, as to-day, everybody felt that something had gone wrong, but none knew where; the result we see in to-day's instinctive rise in gold and collateral weakness in exchange. It is idle to pooh-pooh the feeling of distrust; the danger of the situation is quite evident, and many people are preparing for any emergency.

In striking contrast to the anxiety of the market is the leave of absence of the President of the Republic, who is resorting his health in the briny atmosphere of Mar del Plata. The very Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres is on a pleasure tour to the North-West of the province. This must induce one to suppose that there are no grounds for the alarm that is rampant; meantime the troops are quartered day and night, and in La Plata there is considerable fear that an outbreak may take place at any moment. For days the market refused to listen to what was considered political balderdash, but now the critical state of affairs can no longer be concealed, and the only wonder is that a panic did not take place this morning, when it was announced, on good authority, that the Cabinet would meet this afternoon to decree a state of siege in this capital and the province of Buenos Ayres.

About sixteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 61.60, began to rise rapidly, rushed to 62.40, and closed at 62.30, firm as a rock, say 283% premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold; the market opened at 19.15 and closed at 19.35, say 284% premium. The market closed with a very firm and rising tendency.

Sheep brokers state that for years sheep have not been as cheap at the Corrales as to-day. Fine fat Lincoln wethers were sold to-day at $5 for slaughter. Meantime, wethers for export are quoted at 9 to $10, for fat animals weighing 65 kilos. A lot of picked wethers, 65 kilos each, were sold to-day in Cañuelas at $9. Another lot of 250 wethers from Bonnement fetched $10. The French buyers in the market refuse to pay over $10 per head for animals of a minimum weight of 60 kilos, owing to the fresh duties levied in France on the importation of animals. These duties amount to 16 frs. per 100 kilos, an enormous impost. All the estancieros of the province of Buenos Ayres are up in arms against the fresh taxation in the province. What with so-called "derechos municipales," "estampillas," and when impost, it costs 11 cents per head on a guia in a "tropa" of sheep. This is simply a barbarous tax; last year the burden was 6 cents per head; in former years it was 20 cents per 100 head. The large cattle in "tropas" for "saladero" is now 50 cents—we do not mention additional municipal taxes etc. This kind of taxation is tantamount to blackmail.

The Bolsa Company have declared a dividend of 5$ per share for the end of 1891: this makes a ten per cent dividend for the year and speaks well for the management in these critical times.

The Chairman of the Board of the Lavaderos Publicos Company has asked Government to cancel the debt of the Company to the City Improvement Works Committee. It appears that owing to the enormous consumption of water by the Company, the City Improvement Works Lesees agreed to give the water at 8 cents per cubic metre, but that the Municipality, by not observing the clauses of the contract, placed the Company in such serious straits that a lawsuit has sprung up and the concern is in liquidation.

Some exception is taken to the tenor of telegrams sent by some corporate body in this market to Europe. As an instance, it is stated that not long ago a message was wired that the wheat production of this year would be much smaller than that of last year, adding that the yield was very poor. In the absence of reliable statistics, it is difficult to make any sweeping assertion either one way or another, but a correspondent favors us with the following views on the wheat harvest, and we believe that his calculations are under the mark:—

"We estimate the wheat crop as follows:—

"Entre Rios.—The yield is much inferior to that of last year. While in 1891 the colonists harvested about 14 ton and more per square, they calculate about 1 ton on an average this year, and in some parts where they have threshed this calculation has proved right. On the other hand, the acreage under plough has increased greatly, and this will balance more or less the shortage in the yield.

"Santa Fé.—Notwithstanding a considerable increase in the average, we think there will be a falling-off in the crop on the Sunchales and narrow gauge line. On the Central Argentino and Oeste Santafecino lines, however, where there was a very poor crop last year (especially along the latter line), there will be fair quantities, which will make up more or less for the shortage on the other Santa Fé lines.

"Province of Buenos Ayres.—On the lines from Campana to San Nicolas, and from San Nicolas towards Pergamino and Junin, moderate quantities of wheat went forward last year, while this year the quality is very inferior and hardly fit for export. The Western line colonies promise a fair crop, especially the far West, and we may expect a small increase from there. The reports from the South are splendid: cutting has only just commenced, and if the rainy weather does not interfere with the harvest, we may expect a fair surplus for exportation from that quarter. We must mention here that in 1891 the crop in the South was completely lost through cold and drought.

"Considering:

1—That Entre Rios will give about the same yield as in 1891.

2—That Santa Fé will be the same.

3—That whatever shortage there may be in the North and North-West of this province will be covered by the colonies in the West and South of the Province.

"We still calculate on a surplus of at least 50/70,000 tons from the South, which is equal to about 20% on the figure of last year's export, which is generally estimated at 300,000 tons."

Wednesday, Jan. 13th.

The political horizon continued in a threatening mood to-day, exchange fell again, and gold ruled very steady. The intervention in Mendoza and the state of alarm in La Plata gave rise to no end of surmise, but the panic-mongers were not so successful as yesterday. The supply of gold this morning was heavy; twenty thousand ounces changed hands for cash: the price opened at 62.10, rose to 62.50 and closed at 62.40, with a weakening tendency. Sovereigns opened at 19.30 and closed at 19.40. The closing rates show a premium of 283¼% on ounces and 285% on sovereigns. At the last moment the firm tone of the market gave way and the closing quotations tottered.

The lull in produce is general; in spite of a mammoth wool clip and a large wheat crop, both wheat and wool are dull. Foreign buyers appear afraid to enter the market, and wait for a heavy fall. The rise in gold has failed to infuse any activity into the situation. The stagnation in exports affects the exchange market, and rates are falling.

In view of the absurd policy of the health authorities in the Mount, the Argentine Government has been finally obliged to declare Montevideo a "suspicious" port, under the provisions of the international agreement between this country, Uruguay and Brazil. The authorities in the Mount are to blame for all the inconvenience that this energetic step of the Argentine Government must necessarily cause. One of the first results of the new measure will be a great and sudden falling-off in the passenger traffic between the two republics.

The following figures of the La Plata Port for last year will be read with interest:—

	$
Ordinary duties.....	52,287
Additional do.....	2,234
Wharfage.....	12,142
Stamp duties.....	1,992
2½% fines.....	470
Import duties.....	190,208
Export 4½% do.....	82,313
Light dues.....	6,493
Stamped paper.....	17,449

Considering the amount of money that has been sunk in the La Plata Port, the above figures show a poor return.

A colleague announces that the first consignment of bank notes printed by Messrs Bradbury of London for the Banco de la Nacion was shipped to the Plate on the 10th. The notes will arrive here in the beginning of February and amount to a nominal value of twenty millions. It is surmised that the Bank will begin discounting on a heavy scale next month all over the country, for the majority of the Bank's branches will be in full swing by that time. The Board are at present busily engaged in drawing up the regulations and appointing the personnel of the branches. The Caja de Conversion, which has charge of the subscription to the capital of the Bank, have not yet opened the subscription lists.

It may interest shareholders of the unfortunate Cooperative Gas Company to know that by applying to the offices of the company in the Calle Piedad they can obtain a balance-sheet and information as to the march of the Company's affairs. This is welcome news, as up to date few shareholders can explain the sudden break down in value of the Company's stock, once considered one of the best in this market; the gas works of the company are the largest in this city, but the shareholders are proportionately heavy losers; the shares are a drug in the market and the business has been a ruinous one to all concerned in the unfortunate enterprise.

Mr. Lawson, representative of the Transandine Telegraph Co., informed Government last week that, in accordance with instructions from the Board, he sold the concern and all appurtenances to the Central South American Telegraph Company, whose representative, Mr. James R. France, is at present here. The Government sent Mr. Lawson's note to the Postmaster-General, who, in his report, says that the Board had no right to sell the concern without the previous consent of the Government or Congress, since the Transandine Telegraph (Art. 2 Telegraphs Act) is a national concern. The concession was gratified by Congress and consequently the Company must obtain leave from Congress to sell the line.

It was rumoured this afternoon, on good authority, that the political clouds looming over the horizon of the province of Buenos Ayres are fast disappearing, in view of a pending negotiation, or 'entente,' whereby the dangers of the present situation will be immediately averted. The news was generally believed on 'Change and produced a good impression. There are still fears as to the upshot of affairs in the Province of Mendoza, but little importance is attached to movements at the foot of the Andes; the great apprehension was centred in affairs nearer to this capital.

We hear that the Caja de Descuentos will soon move into much larger premises. The Caja could not secure a finer site than the magnificent ground-floor of Dr. Eduardo Costa's house in the Calle Reconquista. The popular doctor's house is now in the hands of Italian painters, and the improvements made of late have quite transformed the old familiar precincts of the National Bank. The property is one of the most central in this city—in the very heart of the banking and financial quarter.

The principal exports from Buenos Aires during 1891 were as follows:—1,610,003 dry and 1,322,111 salted hides, 82,425 various hides, 202569 bales wool, 51691 do sheepskins, 2734 do hair, 334807 bales jerked beef, 1,588,888 ks do, 182,574 boxes preserved beef, 490202 frozen sheep, 9170 boxes tongues, 537,880 bags maize, 2,392,444 do wheat, 116,657 do linseed, 60207 bags linseed cake, 80,004 bags seeds, 30189 do flour, 46480 cks tallow, 3,403,816 horns, 31,256,612 ks bones and boncash, 7619 head of cattle, 55827 live sheep, 3636 horses.

Thursday, Jan. 14th.

In spite of a rumored improvement in the political situation and of a very large supply of the precious metal, gold rose so steadily this morning that the market was staggered, and wondered what fresh complications were upsetting the equanimity of the speculation. At an early hour one of the leading brokers began picking up ounces right and left, and the small fry immediately followed the leader, thus helping to put up prices and cause a mild scare. We may add that some speculators avail of the present critical situation to spread the most extraordinary rumours; that these now affect the market there can no longer be any doubt; there is a deep-rooted conviction in the majority that if some of these rumors be true it would be necessary for the Government to adopt the most stringent measures under martial law. It may be assumed, however, that there is no foundation to many of these alarming reports, but the market is timid and gold rises, because people are beginning to believe that the Government is weak and its opponents are strong; in other words, there is a fear that the elements of disorder will defeat those of Government; hence the rise in gold to-day.

It cannot be denied that the market fears not so much revolution as a 'coup de main' or conspiracy. Some people make it a point to spread dismal rumors in this regard, and if these rumors produce the effect desired—that is to say a very heavy rise in gold—the market will give them credit and indignation will know no bounds. Common sense, nevertheless, turns into ridicule the present artificial agitation and laughs to scorn the dynamitard "canards" of speculative dealers; yet, some impression is left upon the market and in the mind of the public at large we see general uneasiness, whilst every man in the street has the query—What's up? When will the revolution take place? The market is neurotic and gold is epileptic.

About twenty-five thousand ounces were showered on the market this morning: the supply threatened to swamp the market and bring down prices, when one of the most prominent of dealers stepped forward and began buying very heavy amounts: this immediately turned the tide and caused a strong bullish reaction: the price opened at 62.30$, rose steadily to 63 and closed hard at 62.80, say 286% premium. Sovereigns were more active; 2600 were sold: the market opened at 19.40 and closed at 19.50, say 287% premium. The rise in gold has the injurious effect of confirming to a certain extent the rumors rampant in the market with regard to the very critical condition of politics.

Friday, January 15th, 1892

The gold market opened very firm this morning and advanced to 63.50$ per ounce, say 290% premium; towards the end of the ring the speculation took a bearish turn and the ounce fell to 62.80$, say 286% premium. Speculators who are working for a fall argue that the clip and the crop must put down the gold market—meantime, exchange is falling rapidly; they point to the fact that over 100,000 sovereigns arrived last week, that 60,000 more arrived to-day, that 400,000 more must arrive before the end of the month, and that over half a million will arrive in February—meantime, gold rules firm. The only explanation of the bulls is that politics are critical and that at any moment there may be a "coup d'etat" or a "coup de main."

There can be no doubt that our London friends are in earnest this time, for gold shipments from Southampton, London and Liverpool are assuming formidable proportions. When we consider that over one million sovereigns are on the way out to the Plate, we may presume that the London Syndicate is sparing no effort to put down the gold premium here. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that this supreme effort is made at a moment when politics tend to nullify all the good effects of such a heavy supply of specie. The majority of dealers in gold are convinced that affairs must continue in a very critical position, in fact become daily more brittle, until the elections come off; until then, and even for weeks afterwards, we may prepare to live on the "qui vive," in dread of commotion or chaos.

The supply of gold at the ring this morning was again very heavy: over twenty-two thousand ounces changed hands; the price opened at $63.30, rose to 63.50, and closed firm at 63.30—say twenty cents under last night's closing rate. Sixteen hundred sovereigns were sold for cash: the market opened at 19.65, rose to 19.70, and closed at 19.55. It was reported that one of the heavy bullish dealers had let go sundry thousands of ounces this morning; this, however, did not much affect the market, for the fall in price did not amount to much, the market closing very hard, in spite of the consecutive telegrams of mammoth gold shipments from England: the market is growing callous and pessimistic and sneers at many theories that formerly were accepted as axioms for a fall in specie.

Talking of gold shipments, the Lamport and Holt steamer Bellucia entered port to-day and landed 60,000 sovereigns. This gold was shipped from Liverpool and has no connection whatever with the consignments of the London Syndicate. The Bellucia gold, furthermore, comes in several parcels, consigned to a score of people in this market. Last week's consignment of £100,000 or more came to one of our private banks in bulk. The R. M. S. Trent is expected before the end of the month with 400,000 sovereigns. The R.M.S. Magdalena left England yesterday with 375,000 sovereigns. We should not be in the least astonished if the Bank of England increase the minimum rate this week, in view of this drain of gold for what our London colleagues call the Brazils. The wonder is that these shipments fail to much affect our gold market.

It is well to remark the sudden weakness that has crept into the exchange market since the beginning of the week. At first it was supposed, on the plea that the wish is father to the thought, that takers had not increased, but that drawers were well provided and had backed out in consequence; it was then argued that the Government was taking, now it is whispered that the banks are taking: the result we see in a heavy drop in rates. Telegraphic transfers which were freely done last week at 48¾, dare not mentioned to-day: operators talk of 47¾ to 47⅞d.—a heavy fall. Ninety-day bills have fallen also: the banks backed to 48¾-3d. on London this morning; the market rate was quoted at 48⅛d. and 48¾d. The turn in the exchange market has been steady and very visible since last Monday; the fall in rates tends to increase the firmness of the gold premium.

Messrs. E. Madero and Sons, concessionaires of the Buenos Ayres Port works, have sent to the Government a bill for work done during the month of December to the amount of $454,327 gold. This is one of the stiffest monthly bills of the whole year. Taking gold at 300 per cent premium, this bill would amount to $1,800,000 m/n, more or less. This is more than the unfortunate Treasury can afford to pay. In regard to these port works we have before us engineer Stavelius's report on work done during last month, viz.:—5092 square metres of macadam and 717 metres of paving; a little work was also done in putting down auxiliary rails: the certificates or bonds for work done during the month amount to 11,308-47$ gold; interest 1,714.64; brokerage or commission to Messrs. Madero and Sons 8,573.63$—total in this item 124,576.24$ gold; but the total bill for work done, for commission, cost of repairing works, etc. etc. etc., seems the total to 454,327$; this is the aggregate for certificate no. 3 of the port works.

Mr. Melton Prior, the correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated London News*, was welcomed on 'Change to-day, and had he been the Shah of Persia or the Mikado, he could not have expected a more hearty and royal welcome from brokers, merchants, dealers, consignees, artists, lame ducks, gutternipes, etc. etc. There was a tremendous uproar at the ring as pencil in hand he sketched the rough classical features of the liquidator, the sharp, eagle countenance of the leading German broker, and the soft Meridional line of the fashionable Argentine dealer. There was a rush and a scramble as he penned the immaculate shirt and people in the Calle Piedad outside, as they heard the terrible uproar, trembled, thinking the revolution had at last burst in the Bolsa; the very policeman at the corner whistled for help, but the excitement subsided as the talented artist emerged from the hall with a sketch of the Cedula King, amongst whose subjects we may reckon the artist as well as many other friends in Lombard-street. We have seen many sorts and conditions of men welcomed on 'Change in the last thirty-two years, but never have we seen such a popular welcome extended as to-day and the recipient of Bolsa honours was surprised and much affected at the scene: he will agree with everybody in this market that the Buenos Ayres Bolsa broker is the most polished and most attentive of his kin in the world.

In view of the extraordinary disclosures of Sr. Ouviñes, Inspector of Revenue, who charges Sr. Ramon Blanco with defrauding the Custom House to the amount of $140,000, the Government has appointed a special committee to look into these matters, viz.:—

Sr. Saravia, Director of Revenue Board.
Sr. Smith, Contador Mayor.
Sr. Baibiene, Chief of Custom House.
Sr. A. Vera, Secretary do.

The Government have authorized the Administrador de Rentas to forward goods to the Catalinas Deposits whenever it should suit the interests of the Treasury and of the commercial community. This may mean much or nothing.

Mr. Carlos Lix Klett was welcomed to-day on his return from a tour through the agricultural districts and estancias of Marcos Paz, Navarro, Lobos, Saladillo, Alvear, Bolivar, Trenqu-Lauquen, etc. etc. etc. In the whole West and South-West of the Province of Buenos Ayres he reports a thriving state of affairs among farmers, so far as wheat and alfalfa are concerned; in many parts wheat is already threshed, yet there are all over the camp in all directions numerous stacks of wheat. Agriculture on the Branch railroad to the Saladillo shows a wonderful growth of recent years: on both sides of the line the traveller sees an ocean of maize and alfalfa. In spite of the incipient drought the maize plantations look splendid and give promise of an exceptional crop. Outside Saladillo heavy rains have fallen for several months; all the partido of Alvear is full of water, and the grasses are as luxuriant to-day as in Spring. This may explain how the majority of sheep have gone lame; sheepfarmers are already dreading heavy losses in their flocks. Several estancieros are selling flocks of sheep—of 1000 animals and more—'al barrer' at $1.50 per head, shorn. In those remote districts one sees large quantities of wool stored away by farmers, who are looking forward to better prices. In these districts, Mr. Lix Klett says, there are few 'rodeos' of cattle; yet buyers of cattle for 'invernada' are scouring that part of the country and have paid $20 to $25 per novillo, 3-year-olds and above. Last year the South-West suffered from drought; this year it has had a superabundance of water and all the camps are f

THEATRES.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran Compañia de Opereta y Opera Comicas, Funcion todos los Martes, Jueves, Sabado y Domingos y dias de Fiesta.

JARDIN DEL BUEN RETIRO—Antes Pasatiempo, Empresa Juan Orejon, Gran Compañia Española de Zarzuela seria, Comica y de Baile

TEATRO DELA COMEDIA—Empresa Pastor Garrido. Gran Compañia cómica de Zarzuela, director de Orquesta D. Enrique Gil.
Martes 19— La Isla de Sr Baladran El mismo Demonio,

GRAN CIRCO, HERMANOS CARLO:—Cuyo y Montevideo, Funciones todas las Noches, Domingos y dias de Fiesta dos Funciones.

ESTEREOSCOPO-DIORAMA—Empresa: Steier y Cia. Por primera vez en Sud America, Exposicion permanente, abierto de 9-11 a.m. y de 3-10 p.m.
632—Calle Corrientes—632.

Saint Andrew's Scotch School

The Annual General Meeting will be held this evening of Tuesday, January 26th, at the conclusion of the meeting of St. Andrew's Church called for same date.
By Order
be 11 16 26

ON 'CHANGE.

Monday, Jan. 18th.

The week opened this morning with much better feeling in the gold market and a less threatening aspect in political matters. The alarms of last week subsided, although there are still some misgivings round the pillars in the hall, and the majority believe that the political muddle resolves itself into much-ado about nothing. The conciliation banquet held yesterday sealed the treaty of friendship between the two leading political parties, and the speeches exchanged were of a nature to inspire confidence. The gold market reflected the improvement in the situation, and the price of the day was fixed at $82.

About twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at $82.40, fell to 62, and closed at 62.10; before the bell rang there was a slight rally and there were buyers at 62.30. Three thousand sovereigns were sold at 19.30 to 19.25. The closing rates were a premium of 281/4 % on ounces and 282 % on sovereigns.

The exchange market showed the symptoms of weakness as last Saturday. There are few bills in the market and rates totter in consequence. The R.M.S. Clyde leaves on the 20th and the French packet follows on her heels 3 days later. Banking rates were fixed this morning at 481-2d; rates in the market were 481-4d.; very little business doing this morning. So-called Spot exchange is scarcer than ever, owing to the proportions of the clip harvest. There is quite a dead-lock in exporting circles, in view of the unfavorable turn of advices from Europe. European friends appear to be driving fast to bed-rock prices in wool, and the limits of purchase are going down to the lowest level on record.

Simultaneously with the decline in exchange this week, we see a shrinkage of money, rather the market is being to feel a scarcity of paper. Others were commenting on the fact this morning, but this scarcity appears to be when we consider the stagnation in the produce markets and the paucity of business all round. At all events, supplies of gold and paper may be affected, if not at the end of the month, certainly in the beginning of February. Discounts are very quiet at all the banks, and there appears to be no extra pressure to warrant the supposition that the market is tighter than usual. Money is in demand on so-called "pacto de retro-venta," but this has been the case for the last eighteen months.

The chief event of the day was the strong fall in the price of maize at once. For weeks and months the Argentines have been taught to believe that we did run short of maize this season, the hoppers would eat the crop, and farmers had planted corn on a much more reduced scale than in former years. The arrivals of maize this morning in the Once, however, acted like a sledge hammer on prices; maize that was selling last week at 7 to 8$ per bag dropped like lead and was sold to-day at 4$: this is a sudden fall of almost 50 % in a few hours. Meanwhile exporters are out of the market and did not avail of this morning's slump prices to operate: they must be waiting still lower quotations.

The state of the wool market is now one of chronic dullness. What with buyers storing their wools outside, and agencies sending the article to be sold inside, and buyers harping on low prices and bad advices from Europe, both South and Central Markets are not below of their former selves. A leading artiste was endeavouring to convince some popular consignees that the European demand for wool had ceased and that the only outlet for the article was its utility as guano for the vine and potatoe fields. The arrivals this pool this morning, however, were not more than usual, but this failed to improve business. Buyers state that the graphic advices from Roubaix and Turcoign are very unfavourable, but that those from Verviers are far worse. In Verviers some of the principal "filatures" have suspended working. Middling Buenos Ayres prima combed wools are quoted in Antwerp at 2fcs. per kilo: even at this low price business is reported insignificant. The fcs. for middling wools to-day are 1.60 fcs. per kilo washed. All the messages received here since last Friday from the same unfavorable tenor. One leading wool brokers opines that the wools will soon fall to the very level of the season 1885-86.

Another interesting feature in the Liverpool markets this morning was the "golade" in potatoes. The tubers are selling last Saturday at 80 to 90 pts per 10 kilos, and nobody was disposed to see it drop this morning to 60 pts per 10 kilos: large supplies are coming over at this low price, and the market is reported weak. The fall in potatoes will be greeted by the working classes as they now enter largely into the daily supply of this city.

There large arrivals of wheat this week at the market remained more than nominal.

Sales of shares were very dull at the opening. La Plata Cedulas were nominally three Series quoted, L at 60, N and O at 20.60. Catalinas comparatively active and firm at 1.60. A few French bank shares changed hands at 30$ gold and Spanish at 86.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares during the day to-day:—

South American Ounces—
Jan. 19th 10,252 at 62.10-20-30-20 30-40-50-60 - 70-60-50

Sovereigns—
Jan. 19th.. £1,400 at 19.30-40.

Patriotic Bonds—
Jan. 19 ..... 20,000 at 58 10-57.90

Spanish Bank—
Jan. 19 ..... 100 at 86

Catalinas Mole—
Jan. 19 ..... 300 at 7.40

National Bank Shares—
Jan. 18 ..... 400 at 19-17

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Jan. 19 ..N 25,000 at 20.40
Jan. 19 ..O 34,500 at 20.50-40
Jan. 19 ..P 32,000 at 30.60-50-60 - 70

Judge Garay has at last brought to a close the great law suit about the splendid property at the corner of Rivadavia and Suipacha occupied by the Confiteria del Gas. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Alberto del Castaño and others, and the defendant Dr. M. T. Navarro, the decision of the judge being in favour of the latter. The plaintiffs are non-suited and condemned to pay all costs, the lawyers' fees being taxed at 4,000$m/n and attorneys' at 1,000$m/n, the right to pursue claim for damages being left open to the defendant according to Art. 219 of the Code of Judicial Proceedings.

Auction to-morrow—
1490 shares of Constructora de Flores.
Building sites at the corner of Calles Arenales and Uruguay were sold at auction yesterday at the rate of 258 per square yard. Sites on the Calle Rivadavia between Calles Meyer and San Pedro were sold at 6$ per square vara. Sites in the Calle 2 de Cochabamba, between Caridad and 24 de Noviembre, were knocked down to a crowd of Italian capitalists at 4$ per vara. Sites in the Calle 2 de Constitucion, Soria, and Liniers were sold at 3$ per vara.

The Argentine war-vessel Patagonia will be out of Cibils dock at the end of the week and will come up to her old anchorage in the Outer Roads.

Charters effected in Montevideo during the month of December by Williams and Co.—
Nor bq Runer, River Paraná to Channel f.o., wheat and maize, reserved.
Nor sch Palander, do do do.
Nor bq Dora do do do.
Ital bq Michele B., Boca or Barracas to Channel f.o , do.
Brit bq Lady Nairn, River Paraná to Channel f.o., do.
Do Alice M. Craig, do do do.
Nor bq Solglyt, Montevideo to New York, general cargo, do.
Am bgt Nellie Smith, Montevideo to Boston, do do.
Do do Stella, Montevideo to New York, do do.
Brit do Alexander Keith, Rosario to New York, do do.
Nor do Uarda, Montevideo to Puerto Cabello, jerked beef, do.
Dutch sch Regnera, Montevideo to Rosario, kerosene do.
Dan bgt Karen, Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, general cargo, do.
Principal exports from Montevideo during the month of December, 1891—
7,179 bales wool
665 do shepskins
98 do hair
437 pipes tallow
24,490 salted hides
120,105 dry hides
8,060 dry kips
48 tons hornpiths
77 bags corn
17,202 bales beef, etc.
82 live mules
1,550 live sheep

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

Imports	$91,709.74
Exports	33,595.26
	$125,305.00

Returns of the	Gold.	$ m/n.
month up to date	—	3,022,351.27
Same time last year	420.75	2,702,896.77
Difference in favor of Jan. 1891	420.75	—
Difference in favor of Jan. 1892	—	919,454.50

Anvers Bourse of last month that Belgian holders of National Provincial Cedulas are organizing a movement to defeat "the recent National and Provincial laws," which, according to the lights of the Committee of Cedula holders, injure their rights and guarantees. This sounds very funny and will cause many to smile sympathetically here.

The exchange market ruled weak at nominal rates during the afternoon. Francs were quoted at 5.07 to 5.08 banking and 5.12 private, on Paris, quite nominal.

A telegram was posted in the hall at an early hour announcing the total loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer John Elder, off Punta Carranza. Passengers and crew were saved. The Pacific Company have been unfortunate of late years, having lost quite a number of their noble vessels in the Straits and West Coast.

Mr. F. Saenz sold at auction yesterday the property Calle Juncal No. 2826 for $7,000 m/n; buyer, Mr. J. Aguilar.

Messrs. Bravo, Barros & Co. sold yesterday:—

A property in Belgrano, facing Calles Cerrito and Rivadavia, 1537 square metres area, for 32,100$; buyers, Messrs. Chas Bros.

A house in Calle Santa Fe no. 1762, 10 yards front by 66, for 42,000$ m/n; buyer, Mr. J. N. Martinez.

The offices of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ld., have been moved to Calle Piedad no. 370, between Calles Reconquista and 25 de Mayo.

Messrs. John S. Shaw, Henry Shaw and J. C. Mosle have gone into partnership under the style of Shaw and Mosle: the firm takes charge of the manufacture of bricks, pipes, etc. and of the sale of cement and other building materials.

Messrs. R. and C. Hardy and Co., concessionaires of land in the Chaco Austral, have applied to the Government for right to buy out the 32 leagues that form their concession, granted to them under the provisions of the Colonization Law. The property lies in the Chaco Austral and is bounded on the North by the Rio Oro and on the South by the Riacho Guaycuru. The concession in question was granted to Messrs Hardy under special conditions, after they had obtained eight leagues of land which they colonized strictly according to all the obligations of their contract with the Nation; it was on this concession of eight leagues that they started the well-known colony Las Palmas. As it happened that a large fraction of the 8-league grant was practically useless for colonization, agriculture or pasture, the Government granted 32 leagues more, more or less an extension of the original concession on which Messrs. Hardy have spent five millions of dollars, in a sugar factory, plantations, saw-mills, distillery, railway, steamers, work shops, houses, cattle, etc. etc. Messrs. Hardy intend putting all the available or suitable ground of their concession under sugar-cane. We may add that the enterprising concessionaires have done much to civilize the neighbouring Indian tribes; they employ at present 1500 Indians in their colony.

The croakings round the pillars of the hall increased this afternoon and much distrust was rampant in the market as the second ring opened. All these rumours are political and would lead to suppose that something has suddenly gone wrong, for the situation this morning was considered smooth. Whatever there may be at the bottom of all these alarming reports we know not, but the gold market rose in consequence. About ten thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 62.10$, rose to 62.70, and closed at 62 50: there was quite a speculative scramble at the last moment to put down the last price, and the bears succeeded in fixing the closing price at 62 1/2$: in reality the market was ten cents firmer, and this explained the hub-bub that followed at the ring as the bell rang. Fourteen hundred sovereigns were sold at 19.30$ and 19.40$. The closing rates showed a premium of 284/4 on ounces and 285/4 on sovereigns.

That unfortunate stock—the once sovereign National Bank Share—fell to 17 this afternoon; this eclipses the fall of the Nat. Bank of Uruguay stock. Holders looked at the figure on the black-board with glum countenances. The liquidation of the Bank must look very black indeed when such low prices are posted up; the last hope centred in the exchange of shares for National Bonds has failed to improve the stock, and now the funereal knell is tolling in the halls of the once sovereign bank.

La Plata Cedulas continued dull and weak this afternoon. Spanish Bank shares were chalked up at 86.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares to-day at the second ring:—

South American Ounces—
Jan. 19th 10,252 at 62.10-20-30-20 30-40-50-60 - 70-60-50

Sovereigns—
Jan. 19th.. £1,400 at 19.30-40.

Patriotic Bonds—
Jan. 19 ..... 20,000 at 58 10-57.90

Spanish Bank—
Jan. 19 ..... 100 at 86

Catalinas Moles—
Jan. 19 ..... 300 at 7.40

National Bank Shares—
Jan. 18 ..... 400 at 19-17

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Jan. 19 ..N 25,000 at 20.40
Jan. 19 ..O 34,500 at 29.50-40
Jan. 19 ..P 32,000 at 30.60-50-60 - 70

Judge Garay has at last brought to a close the great law suit about the splendid property at the corner of Rivadavia and Suipacha occupied by the Confiteria del Gas. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Alberto del Castaño and others, and the defendant Dr. M. T. Navarro, the decision of the judge being in favour of the latter. The plaintiffs are non-suited and condemned to pay all costs, the lawyers' fees being taxed at 4,000$m/n and attorneys' at 1,000$m/n, the right to pursue claim for damages being left open to the defendant according to Art. 219 of the Code of Judicial Proceedings.

Auction to-morrow—
1490 shares of Constructora de Flores.
Building sites at the corner of Calles Arenales and Uruguay were sold at auction yesterday at the rate of 258 per square yard. Sites on the Calle Rivadavia between Calles Meyer and San Pedro were sold at 6$ per square vara. Sites in the Calle 2 de Cochabamba, between Caridad and 24 de Noviembre, were knocked down to a crowd of Italian capitalists at 4$ per vara. Sites in the Calle 2 de Constitucion, Soria, and Liniers were sold at 3$ per vara.

The Argentine war-vessel Patagonia will be out of Cibils dock at the end of the week and will come up to her old anchorage in the Outer Roads.

Charters effected in Montevideo during the month of December by Williams and Co.—
Nor bq Runer, River Paraná to Channel f.o., wheat and maize, reserved.
Nor sch Palander, do do do.
Nor bq Dora do do do.
Ital bq Michele B., Boca or Barracas to Channel f.o , do.
Brit bq Lady Nairn, River Paraná to Channel f.o., do.
Do Alice M. Craig, do do do.
Nor bq Solglyt, Montevideo to New York, general cargo, do.
Am bgt Nellie Smith, Montevideo to Boston, do do.
Do do Stella, Montevideo to New York, do do.
Brit do Alexander Keith, Rosario to New York, do do.
Nor do Uarda, Montevideo to Puerto Cabello, jerked beef, do.
Dutch sch Regnera, Montevideo to Rosario, kerosene do.
Dan bgt Karen, Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, general cargo, do.
Principal exports from Montevideo during the month of December, 1891—
7,179 bales wool
665 do shepskins
98 do hair
437 pipes tallow
24,490 salted hides
120,105 dry hides
8,060 dry kips
48 tons hornpiths
77 bags corn
17,202 bales beef, etc.
82 live mules
1,550 live sheep

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

Imports	$91,709.74
Exports	33,595.26
	$125,305.00

Returns of the	Gold.	$ m/n.
month up to date	—	3,022,351.27
Same time last year	420.75	2,702,896.77
Difference in favor of Jan. 1891	420.75	—
Difference in favor of Jan. 1892	—	919,454.50

Anvers Bourse of last month that Belgian holders of National Provincial Cedulas are organizing a movement to defeat "the recent National and Provincial laws," which, according to the lights of the Committee of Cedula holders, injure their rights

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 370 for to-morrow for payment of Customs dues.

Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

	Jan. 17. Kilos.
Wool	549,374
Ox hides	12,826
Horse-hides	607
Salted horse-hides	1,450
Sheepskins	20,455
Maize	100,470
Wheat	38,380
Flax	20,000
Hair	1,233
Feathers	150
Oil	11,500
Grease	2,570
By lighters—	
575 bdls wool	
47 horse hides	
4 ox hides	
88 bdls sheepskins	
1 do lambskins	
3 do nutria skins	
2 do viscacha do	
1 do potrillo do	
2 do nonatos	
3 bags hair	
5 do garras	
By carts—	
182 bags wool	
1 do hair	
180 ox hides	
1 bdl goatskins	
1 do sheepskins	
1 bag hair	

Prices at the produce markets:—

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Lana fina 8.70 á 11.00, id lincoln 10.20 á 13 25, id borrega lincoln 10.00 á 12.50 id fina 7.00 á 8.00, id barriga 4.30 á 4.50 id negra 7.00 á 8.00; cueros lanares pelados consumo 0.55 á 0.65, id capachos 0.20 á 0.25, id estacion consumo 0.80 á 0.92; id desechos 0.62 á 0.70; id albarer 0.55 á 0.60; id de potro 4.00 á 4.10; id cordero 2.00 á 2.40; id vacuno estilo campo 7.60 á 8.00, id mataderos 8.00 á 8.20; id becerro 6.00 á 6.50; id novillo 10.00 á 10.50; aceite de potro 3.90 á 4.00; sebo estilo campo 3.80 á 3.90.

Semilla de nabo 1.45 á 1.55; id de lino 1.45 á 1.55; maiz morocho 7.40 á 8.20; id amarillo 6.00 á 7.40; trigo barleta 12.00 á 14.00, id frances 11.60 á 13.50, id tusela 12.00 á 13.30, id saldome 12.00 á 13.00; afrecho 6.00; harina marca cero 2.40 á 2.50, id especial 2.30 á 2.40; pasto 30 á 38, id mezcla 19 á 26.

BOLSA TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, Jan. 18.

Cedulas A 25.40.
National Bank Shares 9.20.
National Bank Notes 68.00.
Magellan, from Liverpool
Schomburg from Bremen
Segundet from Habana
Eolo leaves .

BIRTH.

On Jan. 16th, at 135 San Lorenzo, Belgrano, Edith Mary, wife of Arthur M Bourne, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Caballito, Buenos Ayres, Thomas William, infant son of Arthur and Helen Day.

On Thursday, 14th January, at Marcos Paz, John Keegan, aged 34, son of Mr. William Keegan. Deeply regretted by his family and many friends. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.—R.I.P.

La Platense Flotilla Co., Ld

NOTICE OF SAILINGS FROM BUENOS AYRES.
For week ending Sunday, Jan. 24.

	For Montevideo at 6.00 p.m.	For Salto and Stations at 10a.m.
Monday.... 18	COSMOS	
Tuesday.... 19	EOLO	AURORA
Wednesday 20	TRIDENTE	
Thursday.. 21	VENUS	COSMOS
Friday..... 22	EOLO	
Saturday.. 23	VENUS	EOLO
Sunday..... 24	—	TRIDENTE

For Corrientes, Asuncion and Stations "From the Barsena Sud at 10 a.m.
Sunday.... 24

J. MURRAY TULLOCH,
General Manager.

Month's Mind and Funeral Masses.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst., masses will be celebrated from 7 to 10 a.m. in the Parish Church of Capilla del Señor, for the repose of the soul of the late John Scully. The members of the family will assist at the last mass. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Only invitation.
344 jn13 25

THOMAS WOOD & CO.

161—Malpu—161

Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes, Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.
365 m12 s12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—For the camp (Banda Oriental), a good plain cook; wages two Argentinos per month or more for suitable person; everything found. Apply 428 Calle Industria(altos), Boca.
462 18 21

IN BELGRANO—Wanted furnished room and board with English family. Address G N Calle Salta 1482. 447 18 21

Se ofrece una Sta. francesa para dar las primeras lecciones a unos niños, y trataja de modista. Direcion L G Charcas 1572.
449 18 21

TO LET—Furnished, a front room with balcony to the street, half board given if required, in the house of an English family, Calle Moreno 1196, altos.
450 18 21

A thorough practical and experienced man in carpentry and building construction desires an engagement in camp, estancia preferred, could assist with the books and make himself useful. Address Chili this office.
455 18 22

QUINTA en LANUS—Se alquila una alta y baja con muchas piezas, sobre la misma estacion. Ocurrir alli mismo o en la Capital, Reconquista 157.
458 18 24

A lady, well educated requires board immediately in an English family near the centre of town. Replies to Olga this office.
457 18 26

Situation required as cook or general servant by a German woman, widow with one child. Apply San Juan 774.
465 18 21

A respectable girl seeks a situation as housemaid or waitress. Apply Calle Lavalle 1763 S S.
470 18 21

A respectable married couple seek situation, man as first class gardener, and wife as cook or housemaid. Apply to C C 1763 Lavalle.
469 18 21

WANTED—Housemaid and man-cook, Mrs Bankier, Cerrito 1414.
472 18 21

WANTED—For a small family at Palermo, a housemaid able to wait at table and make herself generally useful. Apply Calle Arauz 262.
471 18 21

NURSE wanted, Scotch, English or German, with good references. Apply Florida 344.
461 18 21

FOR SALE—A splendid central house in Cañuelas, site is corner lot, measuring 23x50 yds with garden and two vine plantations. House contains 8 rooms and two alfilos. Title deeds perfect. For particulars corner of Rivadavia and Belgrano in Cañuelas.
459 18 25

WANTED a steward who can wait at table, English speaking. Apply George Brougham, Highland Scot Canning Co., Espeleta.
453 18 21

WANTED a good cook. Please apply with reference to Mrs Low, 32 Calle General Fay, Belgrano. None need apply without references.
474 18 21

TO LET a furnished sala with two windows to street, for one or two gentlemen, Calle Tucuman 564.
473 18 24

TO LET, furnished, two nice bedrooms and sala, with board, gas, shower bath rooms airy, large and dry. Apply 1213 Peru.
417 18 22

A respectable woman wants situation as cook or general servant in an English family. Wages $40. Apply Rivadavia 3026
468 18 21

TO LET—In Villa Catalinas, a small house of three rooms, near the station moderate rent. For keys and details apply Calle 9 No. 233.
491 j18 21

WANTED—To buy a good dining room suite, imported, and a German piano. Address A Chagues, Bolsa de Comercio.
n487 18 23

AN Englishwoman wants a situation as working housekeeper; is a good cook. Apply by letter or otherwise at 59 Calle Moreno, Belgrano.
n483 18 21

WANTED—By young Englishman, a nicely furnished bedroom, facing the street in the centre of the city, with gas and use of bathroom. Reply Suipacha, this office.
n485 16 19

WANTED—Situation as nurse to a family returning to England; would give services in exchange for passage; good sailor. Apply Calle Artes 1318.
n475 18 21

WANTED—To buy immediately all the furniture for a house of six to eight rooms, in good condition. Address Mr Names, Lasilla 2276.
n489 18 23

WANTED—A good cook for restaurant; high wages paid to a first-class man. Apply 2055 Cordoba, between 6 and 7 p.m.
n486 18 21

STEADY MAN seeks employment; understand the care of fine sheep, handy after horses, mowing machines, etc; town or camp. Address Bruce, this office.
n492 18 21

WANTED—In Belgrano, near Rosario Station, by two Englishmen, two rooms or one large one, furnished, bath and board. State terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, to Clyde, this office.
n494 18 21

WANTED—To rent a house, eight squares from Plaza Victoria; must be spacious; if the house has any furniture in it and it is in good condition it will be bought. Address Mr J Matarius, Chacabuco 178.
n490 18 23

QUILMES—Wanted, partial board and furnished room with window, in a house where there is a bathroom or where one could be fitted up at lodger's expense. State price for permanency, G C, Correo 722.
n446 18 21

WANTED—A junior clerk for general office work in an insurance office. Write, stating experience and salary expected, to J n or, this office.
n478 18 21

ACCOUNTANT—A thoroughly practical accountant, well up in railway and bank business, will be open for re-engagement after 31st of March next; writes and speaks Spanish fluently. Communications to A B C, Casilla de Correo No. 37, Cordoba.
n456 18 mar31

TO LET—Fine altos house of seven rooms, in Belgrano; furniture also for sale; family leaving for England. Apply X, this office.
n464 18 21

TO LET—In Lomas de Zamora, a splendid house, six squares from station, containing seven rooms, bathroom, etc; just the house for an English family; price $50. Apply Calle Solis 1695.
n480 18 21

TO LET—In Lomas de Zamora, 2½ squares from the railway, corner of Acevedo and Goriti, very cool, bungalow built, six room house, with servants' room detached. Apply at The Creamery, 521 Cangallo.
n475 18 21

SE ALQUILAN—Tres habitaciones amuebladas, juntas o separadamente, con o sin pension. Calle Bolivar 314, esquina Moreno.
n496 18 21

TO LET—Two well furnished front rooms, together or separate, with bath and use of kitchen if required; cheap rents. Calle Industria 1536, close to Montes de Oca.
n493 18 21

TO LET—The fine roomy stores Rivadavia 1547-51, suitable for a wholesale business or as showrooms for agricultural machinery; magnificent situation. For terms Rivadavia 1545.
n451 18 21

ROOM to let—In a handsome house, close to the Plaza 6 de Junio, a very fine room to the street, quite independent, furnished and with use of bathroom; board if desired; private family. Address Casilla de Correo 214.
n477 18 21

THE best prices are paid by "The Equitable" for furniture, pianos, mirrors, etc. Lavalle 510.
n488 18 23

FURNITURE for sale—Family leaving for England. Apply A C, this office.
n463 18 21

FOR SALE—A large and commodious counter with 100 drawers; just the thing for a newspaper agency or bookseller; for sale cheap. Address Counter, this office.
n487 18 23

VERY showy and quick Pony for sale; $160 c/l; perfectly sound and free from vice. Apply Pony, this office.
n476 18 21

Ask for it—And see you get it!

The celebrated genuine

"OLD VATTED"
"GLENLIVET"
(A Blend of Glenlivet and other Scotch Whiskies) of
Andrew Usher & Co, Edinburgh
"Special Reserve" & O. V. G.
Acknowledge the FINEST WHISKY in the World

To be obtained at the principal Restaurants and Retail at Wilsons' Family Grocery Store 546 Piedad, and wholesale of the Sole Agents
C. ENGLISH & CO., 186 San Martin.
495 jn18 fb18

"HOMBERGER."

"The poorest and meanest artist in South America!"
"No attention whatever paid to orders!"
"Prices higher and work poorer than that of any other Artist!"
Charges for a very small Portrait Fifty Thousand Pesos (gold) and for larger ones in proportion!"
"No Drawing Class—No Drawing lessons given to anybody—especially not to the Ladies!"
"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING!!!"
However, do not allow such trifles as these to screw you off—call and see the Artist.
But do not entrust him with any order UNLESS YOU WANT TO!!
Studio: CALLE FLORIDA 230.
459 jn18 fb18

The Creamery
Breakfast Lunch
UNDER
The Punkah
Ices Tea Dinner
521---CALLE CANGALLO---535
146 nv5 xp

"Smith's Whisky"

The most reliable blend in the market. On sale at all the first-class Almacenes and Confiterias
Sole Agent: JAMES SMART
Orders to
P. B. BOLT, 556 PIEDAD
519 dc19 xp

HORSFORDS
ACID PHOSPHATE

The best Tonic known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body.
Relieves the feeling of lassitude so common in summer, and imparts vitality.
Used in place of lemons or lime juice it will harmonise with such stimulents as necessary to take.
A teaspoon added to a glass of water, and sweetened to the taste, will be found refreshing and invigorating.
May be obtained of all Chemists or Druggists.
Sole Agents—
KASSELS KING & CO.
858-Cangallo--858
405 j15 xp

Coming and Going
in and out of the
BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78--SUIPACHA--78

The Turkish carpets, casket of silverware and numerous other articles lately advertised by us are NOW SOLD, but we have just received two very handsome bedroom suites one of them has magnificent curtains cornices, etc., and the other one is imported from Paris, and is all inlaid with bronze, it is a very elegant affair and well worthy of investigation by experts, the large lot of books are drawing very much attention, we have 3 very fine, dining room suites with Morocco covered chairs and a host of useful furniture and household effects which must be closed out immediately regardless of value in order to make room for other goods.

78--SUIPACHA--78

X X
A very important property in the Northern part of the city
CALLE CENTRO AMERICA
No. 1350 and 1352
between Arenales and Berutti
One square from Santa Fe, 13 yards from Centro America by 22 to Berutti. Splendid corner, a modern building, (altos y bajos.)
Two houses in excellent conditions to produce a good monthly rent.
The opportunity is worthy of the attention of capitalists.

On Wednesday 20th of Jan.
at 4.30 p.m.
After having disposed of all the furniture which adorns one of the houses, I will proceed to sell at public auction these two properties with the upset price of $16,000$ m/n each.
Solid building with cloaces and modern improvements to live comfortably.
For further details please apply to my offices
566-CALLE PIEDAD-566
CHARLES OLMI
X X
X X
Charles Olmi
AUCTIONEER
AND
General Commission Agent
Central Show-Rooms
566--Piedad
Always on show a varied stock of furniture, Bazaar Goods, Fittings and Upholstery.
Private sale every day.
Auctions every Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the evening.
The Rooms are open every day from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Other Transactions
Sells by auction household furniture, carriages, town and camp houses, rural establishments, cattle, machinery, etc.
All orders by correspondence or telegraph promptly despatched.
Valuations of house property and furniture made.
Charles Olmi
X X
X X
All the elegant household furniture of
A. L. SILVESTERS, ESQ.
will be sold at public auction
On Wednesday 20th of Jan.
at 12 30 noon
at his residence
Calle Centro America No. 1352
The house will be on exhibition day and evening from Tuesday 19th early in the morning.
Drawing room suite in Genoa velvet, gilded mirror, fine oleums, German piano by Holling, carpets, chandelier, fancy chairs, vases, screen, elegant dining room suite, most solid leather chairs, glass ware, cutlery, gas brackets, china, dinner service, notable bedroom suite and bevelled glasses, ornaments, desk, kitchen utensils, other curtains, etc., etc., etc.
The auction will take place on Wednesday 20th inst. at 12.30 noon.
To be seen on the 19th from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
For further particulars please apply to the auctioneer's offices
566--PIEDAD--566
CHARLES OLMI
N.B.—After the sale of furniture I will proceed to sell at public auction the property according to the following notice.
X X
X X
On Wednesday 20th of Jan.
at 8 o'clock in the evening
Very extensive auction sale of high class furniture for drawing rooms, dining rooms, bed rooms, dressing rooms, offices, Libraries, etc., etc. Bazaar goods, hardware, copying presses, etc. On exhibition from Tuesday 19th on. This grand sale will take place in my rooms
566--PIEDAD--566
CHARLES OLMI
X X
MACKINLAY & ZIMMERMANN.
Well situated Quinta
in "Las Conchas"
Cuartel 1°, Tigre F.C.N.
On Sunday the 24th of January at 4 p.m. on the land itself we will sell by auction to the highest bidder by order and for account of the owner, with "base" of $12,500 c/l payable ¼ cash and ¾ in mortgage bills at 3 and 6 months and 7 o/o interest, a splendid quinta with 69 28/100 metres to N.E.; 59 05/100 m. to N.W.; 53 69/100 m. frontage to S.W. and 59 45/100 on frontage to the S.E., bounded on the N.W. by F Rey; N.E. by N Martinez; S.W. on opposite side of street by heirs of J A Alcorta, and S.E. on opposite of street by heirs of Ventura Boach; known as belonging to "Gramajo and adjoining Mr Samuel Wilson's fine quinta." The land is high and well planted with fruit trees and flower plants and shrubs, has aguas corrientes all over, hand pumps, and horse power id, water deposits etc., "en fin" everything prepared for the building of a fine quinta house which would be one of the best situated and with handsomest gardens in this fashionable summer resort. 10 o/o will be exacted in "seña" on signing the boleto. Titles guaranteed and free from mortgage. For further particulars apply at our offices
92—San Martin—92
321 jn13 24

Northern Assurance Company
LONDON AND ABERDEEN
FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE
CAPITAL £3,000,000 STG.
Agency: 126 Florida altos
The Agent has full powers to settle claims without reference to the Head Office.
g24 jan29 xp

TEA
LA MAGNOLIA
INJURIOUS TEA DRINKING.
In the "Daily Post" of September 2 appears a leading article—evidently from an analytical expert—showing that after 15 minutes "draw," Indian Tea yields 17-73 of tannin, while from China comes only 7-93. What this means few know, but those troubled with indigestion may realise in part by use of True China Tea for one week.
GUARANTEED PURE.
Beware of gross imitations of this well-known mark. Sold in tins of 1, 3, 6 and 12 lbs.
139 j19 xp

! SCIENTIFIC !
! WATCH !
!! REPAIRING !
English workmen, Thorough work.
BLACK & CO.,
Members and Medallists of British Horological Institute London.
579 Calle Corrientes 579
Corner of Florida.

BLACK & CO.
ENGLISH JEWELLERS,
SPECIALITY—Wedding rings, engagement rings, signet rings, studs, sleeve links, Paraguayan rings, etc.
Quality of gold warranted in every article
Jewellery and Watches bought with option of repurchase, absolute security.
579 Corrientes 579

If you want to get rid of
OLD GOLD OR OLD SILVER
the best prices are given by
BLACK & CO.
579--Calle Corrientes---579
Business hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sundays and Feastdays closed.
222 J9 xp

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

OFFICES TO LET--In Calle Maipu 171. Apply to Moore & Tudor, Maipu 163.
60 f3 xp

To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Cuyo 431.
638 sp24 x p

TO LET—A nicely furnished sala and three bedrooms, with use of bath and gas; board if required. Esmeralda 556.
n657 24 j24

TO LET—With board, a furnished sala with two beds; also a small room; use of bath and gas; board if required; English family Mejico 459 (altos).
n211 8 feb8

MAIPU 220, Sucursal del Hotel de Roma, to let, a very large sitting room and nicely furnished bedrooms; rooms for travellers, without board.
n214 8 20

TO LET
Several well lighted airy rooms for offices to let in Calle Cuyo 429. For particulars apply on the premises.
jn5 21

Casa-Quinta en Belgrano
Se alquila; tiene una cuadra de frente al Boulevard San Lorenzo, entre las de Necochea y San Martin, magnifica vereda con arboles, esplendida casa con altos, con todas las comodidades; tiene 10 lindas piezas, dos cuartos de baño con w.c., sotanos, cocinas, con gas y aguas corrientes en toda la casa, lindo jardin con ricas y hermosas plantas, gran cochera y caballeriza con piezas para cochero y quintero, y una gran quinta con esquisitas frutas y toda clase de verduras; los que quieran vivir con higiene y comodidad pueden apresurarse por alquilarla, pues pocas ocasiones se presentan de poder habitar una propiedad tan comoda y saludable. Se puede ver a toda hora de dia, y para tratar en Buenos Aires, Calle de Victoria No. 1019, de 1 a 6 p.m.
n227 9 26

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy house with all the latest sanitary arrangements, lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town; excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Parana 1231.
n813 31 j31

CAMP TO RENT—Close to the town of Bahia Blanca 8 leagues of excellent camp will be rented either as a whole or in parts. All wired in, with alfalfares, galpones, poblaciones, corrales, having 2 leagues frontage to the river Sauce Chico. The camp is situated in front of the railway station called Nueva Roma on the B. Blanca Western Railway. Apply to Chas. Cumming, Bahia Blanca.
255 j 11 19

TO LET—Several good airy rooms; good bath; American family. 731 Artes.
n300 12 19

TO LET—For gentlemen only, two well furnished bedrooms; private family; terms moderate. Lavalle 1519.
n305 12 27

TO LET—Furnished rooms at moderate prices. Apply Calle Uruguay 745.
n310 12 19

TO LET—Two nicely furnished rooms, one with balcony to the street. Apply 275 Tacuari, six minutes' walk from Plaza Victoria.
318 13 20

TO LET two well furnished rooms with board, bathroom, gas etc. English family. 2113 Cuyo.
212 13 19

TO LET—The house 3058 Victoria; contains eight rooms, specious vestibules and corridors, water service and every convenience; large gardens, suitable for lawn tennis, etc, Aphly 312 Suipacha.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with balconies to the street Calle Cangallo corner of San Martin, formerly Grand Hotel de la Paix.
n316 13 22

TO LET, Che